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POTATO MARKET POSITION.

Early Spring Often a Turning Point—Movement Increasing but Values Well Maintained—Southern Acreage Moderate.

With the passing of winter conditions the position of the potato market is always somewhat critical. It is a time of uncertainty, not unlike the period following the harvest, when the market is about to settle upon a winter basis.

In the spring roads are open to traffic and hauling is resumed. Ordinary cars may be used for shipments to distant markets, thus increasing the facilities and lowering the cost of transportation. At the same time the southern crop is beginning to loom in the distance; the acreage and condition of early potato shipping sections can not fail to affect market sentiments.

The Main Conditions.

The commercial crop of 1919 was estimated to be about 15 per cent below that of last season, the shortage being chiefly in the West. The Movement to date has been nearly as heavy as for the corresponding time last season, despite the handicap of a severe winter, with various transportation difficulties. The stock reported on hand January 1 in 13 leading shipping States was less than three-fourths that of January 1, 1919; thus, the comparative shortage of 15 per cent at the beginning of the season became a deficit of 25 per cent January 1, as a result of liberal early shipments and loss from freezing and other causes. Accordingly the quantity remaining must be far less than at the opening of the spring shipping season of last year.

Markets Attractive.

On the other hand, prices are much higher than a year ago and shippers will be likely to market all the stock available. The total potato crop is usually about three times the car-lot shipments, but a slight change in the percentage of the total crop sent to market will mean an important variation in the car-lot figures. Without doubt a high range of prices tends to draw heavily on the reserve supplies in the more distant shipping sections. Thus the estimated stock on hand in 13 principal leading shipping States on January 1, 1919, was about seven-eighths the amount reported for January 1, 1918. The shipments, however, from the same States after January 1 to the end of that season were about one-sixth heavier than for the corresponding time of the preceding year, the increased proportion being in the nature of a response to fairly attractive market conditions in early spring.

At the beginning of the present spring shipping season, market conditions are also attractive. Prices are two to three times as high as a year ago, while the estimated stock on hand would indicate only about three-fourths as many cars to move during the rest of the season as were shipped in April, May, and June last year, still it is possible that continued high prices may draw upon distant supplies and low-grade stock to such an extent that shipping figures will be brought near the total of last season. Shipments from the principal shipping States during January, February, and March were about five-sixths those of the corresponding period a year ago notwithstanding the lighter crop and a much lighter January stock on hand.

The location of the remaining surplus stock is favorable to heavy shipments. Usually the surplus has been in the far western potato sections, but this season it is largely in States fairly close to the principal consuming markets and therefore not subject to especially heavy freight charges. Higher prices and a somewhat better supply of cars seem to have fully offset the severe winter conditions during recent months, causing shipments to come forward in more liberal volume than might have been expected from the size of the commercial crop. It is possible that the higher prices, if continued, may considerably affect the extent of the spring movement.

COMPARISON OF 1914 AND 1920 PRICES.

The following is a comparison of the average prices received in 1914 and 1920 by producers in the United States for eight important agricultural products as determined by the Bureau of Crop Estimates and the approximate percentage of increase in selling price of each that has taken place in the past six years:

Commodity.	Mar. 1, 1920.	Mar. 1, 1914.	Increase about—
			Per cent.
Cotton.....pound..	$0.36	$0.12	200
Wheat.....bushel..	2.27	.83	173
Corn.....do....	1.49	.69	116
Potatoes.....do....	2.41	.71	244
Hay.....ton....	22.31	11.69	91
Eggs.....dozen..	.47	.24	96
Butter.....pound..	.56	.26	115
Wool.....do....	.53	.16	231

Price Trend Upward.

Potatoes have advanced almost continuously since the height of the harvest and shipping season in early October, starting at that time with a range in leading markets of $2.20 to $3 per 100 pounds. Steady gains carried the price level to an early high range of $4.45 to $6, the last of January. February was a month of recessions, several markets losing 25 to 50 cents and the month closed with a general jobbing level of $4.30 to $5 in leading consuming markets. March has shown a recovery of the February losses and

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APPLE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Shipments Nearly Over—Need of Standard Packing and Grading—Supervision at Ports.

Shipment of apples to English markets will probably cease by the second week in April, according to recent indications. This condition is partly the result of the fact that Tasmanian apples are due to arrive in England by April 15.

While some of the recent shipments to the British Isles have netted high prices, the season, as a whole, has been unsatisfactory. Recent sales of California Newton Pippins have brought $4.62½ per box, while Ben Davis, Starks, and Russets have brought as high as $13.19½ per barrel.

The high prices which prevailed during the early domestic market season, together with the difference in exchange, resulted in many of the large operators handling export goods only in limited quantities.

Season's Movement Fairly Active.

The United Kingdom usually receives fully two-thirds of the total shipments of apples from the United States. In the 1918–19 season the United Kingdom received 1,016,945 barrels out of 1,576,348 barrels exported.

The 1917–18 figures suggest the effect of the shipping and trade embargoes in force at that time. Total exports dropped from 1,739,997 barrels in 1916–17 to 635,409 barrels the following season. Exports during the six months September to February, inclusive, 1919–20, show considerable activity, with total of 757,782 barrels compared with 1,077,432 barrels for corresponding months in 1918–19 and 494,747 barrels for same months in 1917–18, but still much below the figures for the same period in 1916–17, when shipments were 1,530,979 barrels.

The New York customs district leads in apple exports with 510,154 barrels in the season of 1918–19 and Massachusetts district ranks second, shipping 411,181 barrels in that season. Shipments from New York and Boston include much stock from some of the more distant producing sections.

Small Percentage Exported.

While exports are considered important in their effect upon the home markets, the total is never more than a small per cent of the crop. The 1918 apple crop was estimated at 56,637,000 barrels, of which 24,743,000 barrels represented the commercial crop. Exports for that season were 1,576,368 barrels. The average total production for the five seasons 1913 to 1917 was 65,951,666 barrels with average exports this season of 1,539,959 barrels.

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LIVE STOCK

CATTLE AND HOGS DECLINE SHARPLY.

Sheep and Lambs Advance Under Easter Demand.

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.)

Moderate increases of cattle and hogs and a decrease of sheep were shown in the receipts at 10 markets during the week ending March 27, as compared with the week previous. The week's totals were approximately 195,000 cattle, 585,000 hogs, and 147,000 sheep compared with 185,700 cattle, 550,000 hogs, and 170,600 sheep the preceding week, and 163,900 cattle, 599,900 hogs, and 198,600 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Cattle.—Several influences contributed to the increased marketward movement of beef cattle and declines in prices during the final calendar week of March. Discouragement on the part of holders of corn-fed steers over the lower trend of fat-cattle prices in the face of advancing feed costs, a desire to get fat cattle off their hands before the oncoming rush of spring farm work, muddy feed lots, and, in Illinois and some other States, the wish to escape April 1 tax assessments on stock that in any event would be sent to the shambles at an early date, were liquidating influences, while killers' expectancy of curtailment of the beef outlet during the closing week of Lent prompted a narrowing of demand for fat cattle.

The week closed with heavy beef steers selling generally 50 to 60 cents lower at Chicago than the close of the week previous, while medium weight beef steers of good and choice grade closed 25 to 50 cents lower and yearlings and common to medium killing steers finished unevenly steady to 25 cents down. Declines at Missouri River markets were less severe excepting in the case of fat, yearling stock, which closed 50 to 75 cents lower at East St. Louis than its relatively high level on that market the week previous. The week's cattle run at Chicago carried a large percentage of medium and good, strong and heavy weight steers and a fair sprinkling of choice bullocks, many of which had been carried by feeders in a market-nursing effort for weeks beyond the time originally set for their marketing. One prime load of 1,370-pound steers made $15 at Chicago, but the bulk of the good and choice fat bullocks sold from $12.75 to $14.40 and most of the common to medium grade steers from $10 to $12.50 and a fairly well-conditioned grade of yearlings at $11.50 to $13.

Butcher cattle supply was light to moderate and prices were for the most part well sustained at all points with the bulk of the fat cow and heifer stuff gaining 15 to 25 cents at Omaha. Good and choice heavy cows and heavy heifers closed lower at Chicago in sympathy with the declines in beef steers while canners were strong to higher at most points. Bulls held with little change in prices. Veal calves declined sharply at Chicago and East St. Louis, closing mostly $1.50 below the close of the week previous. The break followed a material let down in demand subsequent to Tuesday by which time shipping orders for veal for the Easter trade had been well met. Receipts of calves for the week at Chicago totaled 27,155, a new yard record.

Investment demand for stockers and feeders was dulled by bad weather and beef makers' discouragement over fat cattle market conditions. Closing prices at the several markets ranged from steady to 50 cents lower

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, MAR. 30.

(Price per 100 pounds.)

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	Mar. 30.[1]	Mar. 23.	Mar. 30.	Mar. 30.	Mar. 30.
HOGS.					
Top		$16.35	$16.35	$15.80	$15.25
Bulk of sales		$14.60-16.15	$15.75-16.25	$14.25-15.65	$13.50-14.75
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice		14.10-15.60	14.00-15.50	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.50
Medium (200-250 pounds), medium-choice		15.15-16.30	15.50-16.25	14.75-15.50	14.25-15.00
Light (150-200 pounds), common-choice		15.75-16.35	16.00-16.35	15.50-15.80	14.50-15.25
Light lights (130-150 pounds), common-choice		15.00-16.00	15.50-16.25		14.00-14.75
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth		13.25-13.75	12.25-12.75	12.25-12.50	12.25-12.75
Packing sows (200 pounds up), rough		12.65-13.15	12.00-12.50	11.75-12.00	11.75-12.25
Pigs (130 pounds down), medium-choice		13.65-15.50	12.25-16.25		
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common-choice			11.00-15.75	13.00-16.25	11.50-14.25
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime		13.50-15.25	14.25-14.75	12.85-14.15	13.50-14.50
Good		12.25-13.50	12.50-14.00	11.90-12.85	12.50-13.50
Medium		11.60-12.25	11.25-12.25	11.00-11.90	11.50-12.50
Common		10.25-11.60	9.50-11.00	9.75-11.00	9.75-11.50
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime		13.50-15.25	13.75-14.50	12.50-14.00	13.50-14.25
Good		12.25-13.50	12.25-13.50	11.60-12.50	12.00-13.50
Medium		11.35-12.25	11.00-12.00	10.50-11.60	10.75-12.00
Common		10.00-11.35	9.00-10.75	9.00-11.50	9.50-10.75
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice		7.40-13.00	7.75-13.50	7.25-12.40	7.00-12.25
Cows, common-choice		7.40-12.00	7.50-11.00	6.90-11.00	6.50-12.00
Bulls, bologna and beef		7.65-11.00	7.00-10.50	6.50- 9.75	6.00-10.75
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers		5.00- 7.35	4.75- 7.25	4.50- 6.90	4.50- 6.50
Canner steers		6.00- 7.75	5.25- 7.50	5.50- 6.75	6.50- 7.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium choice		17.50-19.00	12.00-17.00	14.00-16.25	14.50-16.00
Heavy weight, common-choice		7.50-14.25	8.00-11.00	7.00-11.75	7.50-12.50
Feeder steers:					
Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice		9.40-12.00	9.75-11.50	9.35-12.50	9.25-12.00
Medium (800-1,000 pounds), common-choice		9.25-11.75	4.00-11.50	9.00-12.40	9.00-11.75
Light (800 pounds down), common-choice		9.00-11.50	8.50-11.00	8.60-12.10	8.50-11.50
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice		7.65-11.25	7.00-10.50	6.75-11.50	7.00-11.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice		7.50- 9.40	6.50- 8.50	6.00-10.75	5.75- 9.50
Calves:					
Good and choice		9.75-11.50	9.00-10.50	8.50-11.25	9.00-10.50
Common and medium		8.00- 9.50	7.00- 9.00	6.00- 8.25	6.50- 9.00
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-prime		17.25-20.00	18.00-19.85	17.50-20.40	18.25-26.25
Culls and commons		14.00-17.00	15.50-18.00	14.00-17.25	15.00-17.75
Spring lambs, medium-choice					22.00-25.00
Yearling wethers, medium-prime		15.00-17.75	15.00-17.50	15.00-17.50	15.50-17.50
Wethers, medium-prime		14.00-15.50	12.25-15.00	12.25-15.00	13.00-15.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice		11.00-14.75	10.25-14.00	11.75-14.50	12.25-14.50
Culls and common		6.00-10.75	5.00- 9.00	5.50-11.50	7.50-11.50
Breedings ewes, full months to yearlings				9.00-16.50	9.50-14.50
Feeder lambs		15.50-17.00		14.25-16.25	15.50-17.50

[1] Strike of stockyards employees resulted in insufficient sales to warrant quoting market.

WHOLESALE PRICES WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, MAR. 30, 1920.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Mar. 30.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 2.	Mar. 30.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 2.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice						
Good	$20.00-22.00	$19.00-21.00	$18.00-20.00	$20.00-21.00	$20.00-21.00	$17.00-18.00
Medium	18.00-19.50	17.50-18.50	16.00-17.50	19.00-20.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-17.00
Common	16.50-18.00	15.50-17.50	14.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	17.00-18.00	14.00-15.00
Cows—						
Good	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.50	15.00-16.50	17.00-19.00	17.00-19.00	13.50-15.00
Medium	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	13.50-14.50	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	12.50-13.00
Common	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	12.50-13.50	15.50-16.00	15.00-16.00	11.50-12.00
Bulls—						
Good				14.00-15.00	13.50-14.00	12.00-13.50
Medium				13.00-13.50	13.00-13.50	10.00-11.00
Common	11.00-12.00	10.00-11.50	9.00-10.50	12.00-12.50	11.50-12.50	9.50-10.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lambs—						
Choice	31.00-33.00	29.00-31.50	32.00-33.00	31.00-34.00	31.00-33.00	30.00-32.00
Good	29.00-31.00	27.00-29.00	30.00-32.00	28.00-30.00	28.00-30.00	29.00-30.00
Medium	28.00-29.00	26.00-27.00	28.00-30.00	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00	27.00-28.00
Common	24.00-27.00	23.00-26.00	24.00-28.00	23.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-26.00
Mutton—						
Good	24.00-25.00	23.00-24.50	23.00-25.00	24.00-26.00	20.00-23.00	19.00-21.00
Medium	22.00-23.50	21.00-22.50	20.00-22.00	21.00-23.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-19.00
Common	18.00-22.00	17.00-21.00	17.00-20.00	17.00-19.00	15.00-16.00	12.00-16.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	30.00-31.00	28.00-29.00	26.00-27.00			30.00-32.00
Good	27.50-30.00	26.00-27.50	23.00-26.00	28.00-30.00	28.00-30.00	27.00-28.00
Medium	24.50-27.00	23.50-25.50	21.00-23.00	24.00-27.00	24.00-27.00	24.00-27.00
Common	22.00-24.00	19.00-23.00	17.00-21.00	20.00-22.00	20.00 22.00	20.00-22.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	32.00-34.00	29.00-31.00	24.00-28.00	30.00-31.00	30.00-31.00	28.00-30.00
10-12 lbs. average	30.00-31.00	28.00-30.00	23.00-27.00	28.00-29.00	28.00-29.00	27.00-28.00
12-14 lbs. average	27.00-29.00	25.00-28.00	22.00-24.50	26.00-28.00	27.90-28.00	25.00-26.00
14 lbs., over	26.00-27.00	23.50-25.00	20.00-22.50	25.00-26.00	24.00-25.00	23.00-24.00
Shoulders—						
Plain						
Skimmed	23.00-24.00	21.00-22.00	18.50-20.50	21.00-23.00	21.00-22.00	20.00-21.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	20.00-21.50	18.00-19.00	17.50-19.50			
6-8 lbs., average	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	16.50-18.50	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00
8 lbs., over	18.00-19.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-17.50			
Butts—						
Boneless				29.00-30.00	28.00-29.00	26.00-27.00
Boston style	26.00-29.00	24.00-25.00	21.50-23.50	25.00-26.00	24.00-26.00	24.00-26.00

in extremes than the close of the week previous. Relatively few feeder steers passed $11.75 at any point and much of the trading at Chicago and "River" markets was within a range of from $9.50 to $11 with demand favoring good 600 to 800 pound stockers.

Hogs.—The long-looked-for contraction in the spread in prices between light and heavy hogs took place during the week under review. At Chicago the bulk sold at the close 30 to 70 cents lower and the top 80 cents lower than the previous week, with light and medium weights showing greatest declines, just as such kinds had shown greatest advances the two weeks previous. The decline at Omaha, which market was relatively low previously, was comparatively small, the close being steady to 25 cents lower there on bulk of sales and top 25 cents lower. Kansas City showed greatest declines with top 65 cents lower and bulk of sales 90 cents to $1.50 lower with greatest recession in prices on the heavy hogs. East St. Louis closed with the top 30 cents lower and bulk 20 to 30 cents lower for the week. Hogs continue to run weighty at Chicago with quality of such kinds very good, while light and medium weights are more uneven in quality and weight than recently.

Sheep.—Generally light receipts and a good demand for handy-weight lambs suitable for Easter trade caused fat lamb prices to advance from 75 cents to $1.25 over last week's close with the exception of East St. Louis where the gain was only 25 cents. At Chicago the bulk of the good to choice lambs sold from $19.75 to $20.50 as compared with $18.75 to $19.35 the week previous. Spring lambs made their first appearance of the season at Omaha, where a bunch of 50-pounders brought $23 per 100 pounds Saturday. Mature sheep continued in light supply, and in sympathy with the advance on lambs the market on them closed generally 25 to 50 cents higher than the week previous.

Opening March 29.—A strike of stockyard company employees at Chicago, which was followed by rail embargoes on live stock shipments to that market, cut receipts there at the start this week to about 1,500 cattle, 2,000 hogs, and 10,000 sheep, most of the sheep being direct to packers. As a result of these conditions the market at Chicago at the week's opening was hardly quotable, but the trend of prices was steady to higher at all points on killing cattle and unevenly higher on hogs, sheep, and lambs.

LAMB MARKETS STRONG TO HIGHER.

Beef Trade Slow and Prices Fluctuating.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Notwithstanding a generally slow fresh meat trade during the week ending March 27, there was a healthy price improvement at eastern distributing centers until after mid-week when a slight reaction resulted in uneven declines on beef and pork near the close of the week.

Beef.—With receipts light to moderate Monday's firm to higher opening prices were well maintained until late in the week when Boston and Philadelphia markets weakened and closed 50 cents to $1 lower than the previous Friday. Conditions at New York were unchanged and closing prices were fully in line with Monday. The Chicago market also weakened after mid-week under increased supplies and closing prices on Friday were 50 cents below one week ago. Receipts at all points showed an increasing percentage of good steers, but the trade lacked a corresponding demand. Offerings of cow beef were lighter than normal and prices both East and West held practically firm with supplies at times unequal to demand. The light receipts of bulls were sold generally at prices steady with Monday and unevenly higher than one week ago. Kosher beef trade lacked action at eastern markets and prices were lowered after Wednesday, while Chicago showed no change from the previous week, with supply and demand about equal.

Veal.—Although increased receipts of local slaughtered calves were reported at most markets, the demand for veal continued equal to supplies, and prices both East and West were strong to higher.

Pork.—The week's business in pork cuts at Chicago showed no change from the close of the previous week, prices remaining stable and demand and supply about equal. Monday's advance at the eastern markets was not maintained and closing prices on loins averaged about $1 lower than Monday and practically in line with one week ago. Trade in shoulder cuts was slow and price ranges were very uneven.

Lamb.—There was a decided upward tendency in lamb values at all markets throughout the week. Eastern markets began trading on Monday at an average advance of $1 over the close of the previous week, which was followed by other advances during the week. Closing prices on Friday ranged from $1 to $2 higher than Monday and up to $3 higher than one week ago. Chicago prices advanced 50 cents to $1 on the better grades late in the week, while closing conditions generally were firm and supplies were all sold.

Mutton.—Under light receipts at all points the demand at times was only partly satisfied. Chicago's closing prices were unchanged from the close of the previous week with eastern markets showing an average advance of $1.50 since Monday and $2.50 over the previous Friday.

EXPORT CATTLE PURCHASED AT KANSAS CITY.

An order for 269 steers and 11 bulls to be exported to Belgium was filled at Kansas City during the week ending March 20. This is the first purchase of the kind made there, although the same buyer has been operating for many weeks at Chicago. The steers averaged 1,311 pounds and ranged in price from $11 to $13.25 per 100 pounds, or an average of $12.59. The bulls cost from $9 to $9.85, an average of $9.50, the average weight being 1,707 pounds. Other purchases were made on Monday of the following week, the buyer paying up to $13.35 for steers.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Mar. 27.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	91,557	20,501	71,056	166,834	37,562	129,272	45,903	10,004	35,899
East St. Louis	19,354	2,983	15,140	74,484	30,338	60,287	4,880	.....	4,212
Indianapolis [1]	13,105	6,671	(2)	38,256	15,395	(2)	1,217	1,074	(2)
Kansas City	34,949	14,599	21,152	65,397	17,697	48,223	26,544	5,872	22,615
Oklahoma City	6,914	2,685	3,483	8,653	2,786	6,844	308	138	154
Omaha	31,369	10,552	19,414	92,631	34,180	63,129	30,963	6,558	23,978
St. Joseph [1]	11,952	4,962	6,233	52,458	8,996	42,283	18,698	3,582	13,472
St. Paul [1]	29,768	8,547	16,848	44,541	7,235	37,710	2,267	1,732	1,368
Sioux City [1]	16,714	6,466	7,124	59,845	25,663	31,960	3,611	1,050	2,495
Wichita [1]	4,484	2,227	5,627	10,729	988	8,305	332	242	49
Total	**260,166**	**80,193**	**166,077**	**613,828**	**180,840**	**428,013**	**134,723**	**30,242**	**104,242**
Previous week	232,339	78,310	152,578	581,136	194,140	400,937	158,420	47,439	113,336

[1] Week ending Friday, Mar. 26. [2] Slaughter figures not furnished by Stockyards Company.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ended Friday, Mar. 26.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	5,476	.....	3,854
East St. Louis	2,415	2,327	.....
Fort Worth	5,677	681	625
Indianapolis	564	73	129
Kansas City	9,401	5,598	3,461
Oklahoma City	1,921	1,110	.....
Omaha	6,693	477	4,232
St. Joseph	1,539	232	.....
St. Paul	5,162	4,656	4
Sioux City	3,531	646	247
Wichita	1,483	817	.....
Total	43,862	16,617	12,552
Previous week	43,929	15,350	15,668
State destination:			
Alabama	30	.....	.....
Arkansas	87	.....	.....
Colorado	28	.....	.....
District of Columbia	.....	.....	250
Illinois	3,675	1,810	2,559
Indiana	1,535	73	129
Iowa	8,696	7,323	.....
Kansas	5,954	2,220	833
Kentucky	257	.....	100
Louisiana	193	.....	.....
Maryland	34	.....	.....
Massachusetts	80	.....	.....
Michigan	278	136	.....
Minnesota	2,165	468	227
Missouri	4,128	2,674	1,640
Montana	62	.....	.....
Nebraska	4,926	232	4,009
Nevada	82	.....	.....
New Mexico	.....	.....	750
New York	.....	570	.....
Ohio	1,758	108	281
Oklahoma	1,822	415	238
Pennsylvania	82	.....	231
South Dakota	344	.....	247
Texas	5,823	405	625
Virginia	285	.....	.....
West Virginia	416	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,122	829	433
Total	43,862	16,617	12,552

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Week Ending Mar. 27.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs		Lbs		Lbs		Lbs	
Mon	249	$15.16	194	$15.84	225	$15.28	242	$14.27
Tues	235	15.44	188	16.31	232	15.28	252	14.54
Wed	251	15.03	203	15.98	226	15.27	251	14.49
Thurs	245	14.23	213	16.38	235	14.99	252	14.15
Fri	243	14.56	210	15.33	226	14.62	254	14.17
Sat	261	14.57	203	15.37	228	14.52	249	14.32
Average:								
This wk	247	14.94	202	15.78	228	15.16	250	14.31
Last wk.	245	15.04	206	15.47	232	14.73	251	14.11
4 weeks ago	239	14.31	212	14.21	229	13.80	241	13.58

The above averages are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

(Report of raw stocks of hides and skins on page 223.)

DAIRY AND POULTRY

BUTTER MARKET DECLINES.

Although receipts at the markets were somewhat lighter than during the week ending March 27, and consumptive demand was reported as good, the price of 92 score butter averaged 0.58 of 1 cent under the previous week at the five important markets, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco. From the actual conditions existing in the markets there was very little justification for the decline, especially on the better grades. With the exception of a few cars of Canadian butter of irregular and inferior quality, very little, if any, foreign butter remained on the markets. While production has been reported as increasing, especially in the condensery districts, demand has been sufficient not only to keep the market well cleared of fresh supplies but to draw on the inferior grades in storage.

It is not surprising, however, that traders were anxious to keep stocks well cleared, so anxious in fact that the undertone of the market was decidedly weak and unsettled. Prices were high, the seasonable risk considerable, and unusually heavy arrivals of foreign butter were imminent. The receipts of foreign butter early in the year were comparatively small and served to stabilize our markets at a period of light domestic production and heavy trade demands. Without the foreign butter it is a question to what levels prices would have attained. However, the arrival of over two and a quarter million pounds of Danish butter at New York near the end of March, coming just prior to the season of heavy production, is expected to create a decided weakness in the eastern markets and to produce a rather sharp price decline.

The quality of the current receipts has been good, with sufficient distribution of the various grades to enable rapid disposition. In fact, the market at the end of the week was well cleared of all stocks, with the exception of those of very poor quality. In anticipation of lower prices, some large buyers held off and allowed their stocks to become low. As a consequence, if production does not increase too rapidly, a slight reduction in prices may stimulate the present good demand to such a peint that the foreign butter will be absorbed without any great or prolonged effect on the market generally.

REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING MAR. 27.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

BUTTER.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) CREAMERY BUTTER, 92 SCORE.

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	68½	68	69½	69½	60½
Tuesday	68½	67½	69½	70	60½
Wednesday	68½	65½	69	69	60
Thursday	67½	65	69	69	59
Friday	67½	64½	68½	69	57½
Saturday	66	64	67	68	56
Average for week	67.75	65.70	68.75	69.08	59.00
Previous week	68.00	67.45	69.00	68.58	60.15
Corresponding week last year	62.40	59.63	65.58	65.58	55.41

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending Mar. 27.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	943,381	945,161	452,163
Withdrawn from storage	1,632,410	2,778,652	1,824,466
Decrease during week	−689,029	−1,833,491	−1,372,303
Total holdings	10,452,638	11,141,667	8,015,549

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Mar. 27, 1920	8,248,189
Previous week	8,130,664
Corresponding week last year	9,113,775

CHEESE.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND), AMERICAN CHEESE, NO. 1 TWINS.

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.	Wisconsin. [1]
Monday	29	29	30-31	27½	28¾
Tuesday	29	29	30-31	30½	29
Wednesday	28½-29	28½-29	30-31	27½	29
Thursday	29 -30	28½-29½	30-31	26¾	29½
Friday	29 -30	28½-29½	30-31	27½	29
Saturday	29 -30	28½-29½	30-31	27¾	29
Average for week.	29.20	28.91	30.50	27.92	29.00
Previous week	29.50	28.66	30.75	28.25	28.45

[1] Flats.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending Mar. 27.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	352,333	231,041	410,476
Withdrawn from storage	976,266	1,222,230	401,681
Increase or decrease during week	−623,933	−991,189	+8,795
Total holdings	11,054,235	11,678,168	2,313,649

RECEIPTS OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Mar. 27, 1920	3,158,286
Previous week	2,936,657
Corresponding week last year	3,074,825

EGGS.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS (DOZEN).

	Week ending Mar. 27.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	347,250	323,460	2,346,600
Withdrawn from storage	78,240	303,390	51,840
Increase during week	+269,010	+20,070	+2,294,760
Total holdings	984,960	715,950	3,125,820

RECEIPTS OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Dozen.
Week ending Mar. 27, 1920	9,591,744
Previous week	7,939,680
Corresponding week last year	13,819,650

DRESSED POULTRY.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending Mar. 27.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	890,742	762,489	2,240,954
Withdrawn from storage	3,985,658	3,985,640	3,492,905
Decrease during week	−3,094,916	−3,223,151	−1,251,951
Total holdings	47,677,482	50,772,398	57,439,495

RECEIPTS OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Mar. 27, 1920	1,555,256
Previous week	1,424,280
Corresponding week last year	2,482,629

CHEESE MARKET CONTINUES ACTIVE.

The cheese market during the week ending March 27 continued active with very little change in prices from the previous week. While some buyers continued to purchase sparingly for immediate needs, demand was fully as active as for any time during the current year. In fact, in some markets, because of the scarcity and consequent expensiveness of the top grades, considerable quantities of the medium grades of held cheese were moved at prices ranging from 1 to 3 cents under those for fancy cheese. At the same time considerable quantities of the inferior cheese were exported at about the prices reported for the previous week. It was hoped that continued improvement in exchange rates would stimulate export demand for the large stocks classed as too poor for general domestic consumption and too good for export at the prices exporters were able to offer.

Now that the quality of the fresh cheese has been more definitely established, more disposition to handle the current make has developed in the distributing markets, especially in the South, where some dealers reported that receipts were barely keeping pace with the active demand. In the producing sections there was a marked improvement in the demand for the current make.

Although the majority of the storage holdings of cheese are of inferior quality, it is hoped that through improvement in foreign exchange, sufficient export demand will be stimulated to materially reduce stocks. The present rate of reduction, while moderately large, must be increased if the warehouses are to be emptied before the new season. It is doubtful whether the quality of the stocks will permit carrying them through another season.

CONDENSED MILK MARKET.

Increasingly Unfavorable to Manufacturers During February.

The unsatisfactory conditions existing in the condensed milk market during the previous months served as a warning for the conditions to come in the February market. In spite of the high cost of existing stocks on February 1 and increasing manufacturing costs early in February, manufacturers were forced to reduce selling prices during the month. Export shipments were even lighter than during January and nearly 13 per cent under those for February, 1919. With the exception of orders for Cuba and South America, new export orders were relatively small. Condenseries begun under war stimulation had neglected domestic outlets. Some of these at least, through financial stringencies, were forced to sell at disastrous reductions in the open market. This in turn tended to weaken the market for all brands, although the advertised brands generally showed much smaller declines for the month than the unadvertised brands. The situation was aggravated further by the withdrawal from the market of some of the large domestic buyers in anticipation of lower prices later, and the receipt of some barreled condensed milk from Holland.

Evaporated milk suffered more than the condensed milk. Prices of evaporated milk for the entire United States dropped from an average of $6.33 per case in January to $5.64 in February, and by the end of the month offerings were made as low as $5.25 for the unadvertised brands, although the advertised brands were holding for prices 40 to 75 cents higher. While the price for condensed

milk in the United States averaged 20 cents higher in February than in January, by the end of the month large quantities of the unadvertised brands could be purchased below $8.15. Some sales were reported as low as $7.75 per case.

In spite of the tendency to curtail production because of the inactive market, total stocks of condensed and evaporated milk on March 1 were over 27 per cent above those reported on February 1 and nearly three times as large as those held a year ago. During the month unfilled orders had decreased approximately 65 per cent.

At the close of February the outlook for the future was anything but bright. The tendency was toward limiting production wherever feasible. It was hoped that exchange rates would improve sufficiently to stimulate foreign demand and that heavier production of ice cream would provide an outlet for large quantities of condensed milk. Some relief was expected in manufacturing costs during March through lower milk and sugar prices.

Prices paid producers for 3.5 per cent milk at condenseries.

(Per 100 pounds.)

Geographic section.	January.	February.	March.
New England	$3.86	$3.79	$3.62
Middle Atlantic	3.76	3.59	3.48
South Atlantic	3.20	3.02	3.02
East North Central	3.57	3.35	3.02
West North Central	3.35	3.10	2.98
South Central	.....	.....	.....
Western (North)	3.38	3.31	2.91
Western (South)	3.11	3.22	2.76
United States	3.59	3.48	3.17

Wholesale prices of condensed and evaporated milk, January and February.

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed, case of 14-ounce cans.		Unsweetened evaporated, case of 16-ounce cans.	
	January.	February.	January.	February.
New England	$8.53	$8.71	$6.28	$5.68
Middle Atlantic	8.59	8.68	6.55	5.71
South Atlantic	.....	8.83	5.90	5.68
East North Central	8.53	8.73	6.31	5.48
West North Central	8.55	8.86	6.42	5.82
South Central	.....	8.83	.....	5.56
Western (North)	8.55	8.86	5.91	5.72
Western (South)	8.55	8.86	6.24	5.60
United States	8.57	8.77	6.33	5.64

Stocks and exports of condensed and evaporated milk.

	Mar. 1, 1920.	Feb. 1, 1920.	Mar. 1, 1919.
Total stocks of condensed and evaporated milk	*Pounds.* 136,529,752	*Pounds.* 106,986,499	*Pounds.* 49,226,760
Unsold stocks of condensed and evaporated milk	49,360,103	58,296,761	18,829,786
Unfilled orders for condensed and evaporated milk	10,372,139	29,215,227	8,175,494

	February, 1920.	January, 1920.	February 1919.
Exports from the United States of:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Condensed milk	22,143,666	34,074,021	.....
Evaporated milk	20,855,034	10,846,677	.....
Total	42,998,660	[1]44,922,698	49,399,574

[1] The total exports of condensed and evaporated milk as published in the Mar. 6 issue of The Market Reporter should be corrected to read 44,922,698 pounds instead of 34,074,021 pounds. The figures as given represented the exports of condensed milk only and did not include the exports of evaporated milk.

(Exports of condensed and evaporated milk are given on page 223.)

BUTTER PRODUCTION INCREASING IN CONDENSERY DISTRICTS.

The high price of butter, together with lower prices for cheese and condensed milk, and the closing of many condenseries has diverted to the creameries much milk commonly used for other purposes, and has resulted in a marked increase in fresh butter receipts in Boston from northern New England and New York. Many factories that ordinarily ship only during the season of heaviest production have begun to make butter about three weeks earlier in the spring than usual. Some creameries that usually make from 25 to 50 tubs per week are now making as much as double that amount. While the larger receipts have already had some effect on the Boston market for fresh butter, the result has not been so marked as may be expected later, because of the poor quality of much of the butter received.

CALIFORNIA EGGS.

The egg producers of the Pacific coast offer a striking example to other poultry raisers of the benefits of marketing only eggs of unquestionable quality, good size, and of the color most in demand. As a result of the care and attention given, white eggs from California are growing in favor with the eastern buyer and consumer, and in some cases a premium over the price of near-by "Whites" has been paid for them.

Production of eggs, especially white eggs, is said to be much heavier this year and in all probability except for the active demand from New York and other eastern markets, prices paid to the producer would have been considerably lower during the season of maximum productivity. Losses in breakage and depreciation in quality while in transit, often enormous, are said to be almost negligible with the California eggs because of the great care and attention given to selecting and grading them before shipping them East. Each egg is carefully scrutinized by the candler who eliminates all checks, thin shelled, slightly colored, or otherwise imperfect ones, and each egg must be unquestionably fresh and free from blood spots and excessive shrinkage.

Shipments of eggs to points outside the State of California from April to December, 1919, inclusive, amounted to 183 cars, or 85,971 cases. During the year 1920 carlot movement has been very active until recently when it has been impossible to secure a sufficient number of express cars or refrigerator cars. Shipments of eggs outside the State of California for the month of January totaled 101 cars, or 40,652 cases, while during February shipments were more numerous and amounted to 156 cars, carrying 74,165 cases. For the reasons previously stated, shipments during March have been very light, considering the demand, and only 39 cars, holding 20,861 cases, were shipped up to March 18.

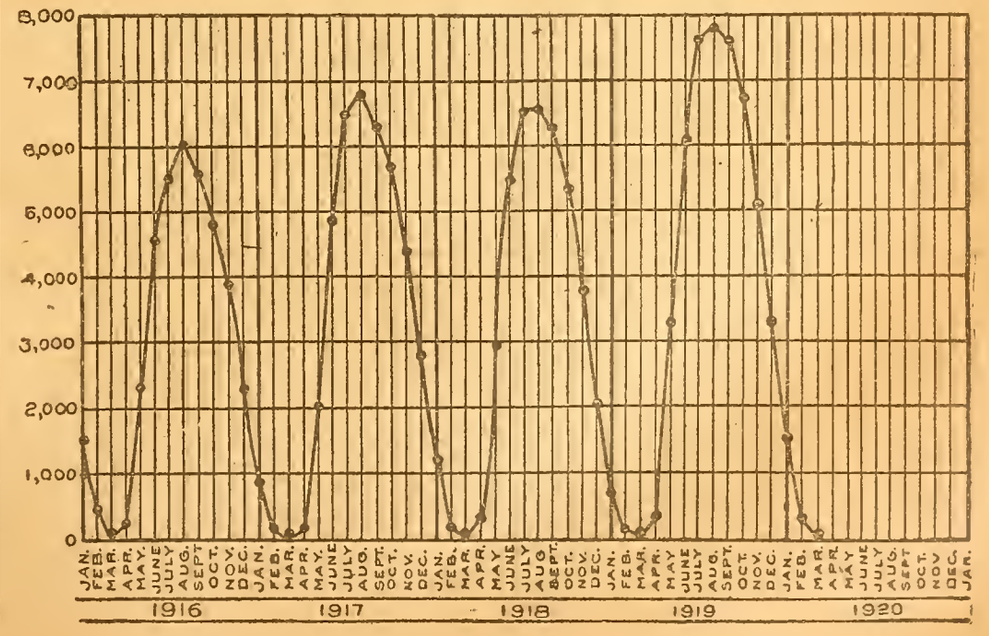
COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF CASE EGGS.

[In thousands of cases; l. c., 000 omitted.]

Date	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	Cases.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Jan. 1	1,508	920	1,281	740	1,542
Feb. 1	458	149	199	130	342
Mar. 1	35	7	20	26	28
Apr. 1	264	190	344	319	.....
May 1	2,327	2,083	2,957	3,278	.....
June 1	4,593	4,922	5,499	6,098	.....
July 1	5,574	6,560	6,554	7,659	.....
Aug. 1	6,060	6,838	6,568	7,850	.....
Sept. 1	5,600	6,369	6,265	7,685	.....
Oct. 1	4,868	5,748	5,369	6,838	.....
Nov. 1	3,985	4,458	3,812	5,087	.....
Dec. 1	2,146	2,875	2,071	3,351	.....

The graph below of cold-storage holdings of case eggs shows that the greatest amount in storage is reached in August of each year. This amount varied from about 6,000,000 in 1916 to 7,850,000 in 1919. The supply of storage eggs was almost exhausted at the 1st of March of each year. In so far as can be told from the diagram, the supply was completely exhausted, but reference to the table shows that there were in fact 35,000 cases in storage on March 1, 1916, 7,000 in 1917, and 28,000 in 1920. In other words, this graph shows conclusively that eggs are not carried over in quantities in storage from one year to the next.

It is interesting to note also that the arches of the curve are very similar in shape for each year. This means, of course, that eggs are put into storage and taken out at about the same rate for each month year after year.



ANNUAL PRODUCTION REPORT OF MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS AND OLEOMARGARINE.

	Creamery Butter.				Whey Butter (Made from Whey Cream).				Renovated or Process Butter.				American Cheese (Whole Milk).			
	1918		1919		1918		1919		1918		1919		1918		1919	
	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.
		Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.		Pounds.
January	3,808	44,357,118	3,574	52,198,957	308	929,726	267	372,478	20	1,199,895	17	1,730,532	1,529	8,143,270	1,594	10,955,738
February	3,686	42,389,031	3,564	44,342,568	286	513,968	250	225,545	36	2,110,867	17	907,204	1,499	7,859,854	1,574	11,854,735
March	3,695	49,086,028	3,588	54,822,396	273	387,614	283	276,892	41	2,225,009	17	1,532,122	1,668	11,991,533	1,750	19,003,970
April	3,798	57,331,653	3,584	67,487,317	303	354,270	333	383,485	34	1,016,540	16	1,036,843	2,045	17,930,780	2,005	21,641,729
May	3,724	85,563,665	3,485	103,941,021	310	398,341	367	596,694	29	1,156,271	16	995,569	2,198	31,284,913	2,098	34,849,069
June	3,703	104,385,066	3,508	119,357,493	328	561,315	367	717,123	27	1,395,610	15	851,332	2,204	40,184,232	2,110	44,599,120
July	3,589	97,440,132	3,394	104,751,266	355	609,220	340	694,382	19	1,631,804	15	688,983	2,077	34,332,003	2,003	35,465,017
August	3,898	85,148,447	3,390	84,840,310	364	501,739	338	657,863	22	1,604,514	15	778,142	2,183	29,995,616	2,002	30,940,232
September	3,846	72,386,845	3,390	69,102,578	339	425,894	338	597,292	22	1,805,097	14	689,672	2,035	25,423,558	2,002	26,256,549
October	3,795	63,885,631	3,368	58,722,557	331	338,769	285	424,017	19	1,727,250	13	955,464	1,969	18,861,931	1,750	23,114,457
November	3,671	45,741,353	3,386	45,040,656	326	269,733	289	430,863	17	1,574,527	12	1,044,240	1,794	12,171,710	1,775	13,106,756
December	3,624	45,560,340	3,398	46,662,021	270	219,624	289	220,674	17	1,809,938	12	978,676	1,620	9,097,103	1,772	10,043,643
Total	.....	793,275,309	.....	851,269,140	.....	5,510,213	.....	5,597,308	.....	19,257,322	.....	12,188,779	.....	247,276,503	.....	281,836,015

	American Cheese (Part Skim).				American Cheese (Full Skim).				Swiss Cheese (Includes Block).				Brick and Munster Cheese.			
January	78	225,506	57	610,541	45	182,799	64	423,537	16	88,414	19	131,949	408	3,280,809	386	2,636,940
February	83	354,761	52	238,703	55	236,773	63	430,574	21	237,229	24	172,335	393	3,518,228	346	2,408,269
March	97	515,367	62	495,475	48	286,652	62	326,297	26	122,034	28	269,235	428	4,016,593	379	2,668,920
April	114	742,162	68	734,953	60	529,350	68	588,741	82	513,228	80	597,794	502	3,972,178	442	3,146,302
May	103	1,167,521	70	900,810	63	738,413	66	874,757	266	2,505,396	270	2,850,662	416	4,326,420	388	4,039,841
June	85	1,067,739	53	942,233	72	1,139,518	76	1,448,147	309	3,513,773	309	3,910,881	303	4,120,294	283	4,334,932
July	102	1,535,619	42	732,809	64	951,405	55	821,415	290	3,549,869	302	3,440,549	311	3,704,614	306	2,872,007
August	92	1,044,527	42	528,176	58	655,151	55	710,736	332	3,301,041	310	3,227,488	370	3,509,539	305	2,552,768
September	91	922,704	42	276,674	65	652,185	55	528,067	318	2,461,892	311	2,629,450	418	3,101,981	310	2,462,945
October	82	553,069	36	248,049	59	484,779	48	378,272	225	1,489,289	218	1,860,084	554	3,566,366	508	3,794,110
November	70	430,000	37	230,276	62	426,895	48	249,299	132	560,022	221	848,190	552	3,041,917	516	3,523,507
December	69	543,184	38	250,493	66	327,073	50	205,514	35	244,318	224	448,689	519	3,173,276	517	3,080,463
Total	.....	9,102,159	.....	6,189,192	.....	6,610,993	.....	6,985,356	.....	18,586,505	.....	20,387,306	.....	43,332,215	.....	37,521,004

	Limberger Cheese.				Cottage, Pot, and Bakers' Cheese.				Cream and Neufchatel Cheese.				All Italian Varieties of Cheese.			
January	58	199,790	60	177,294	395	1,934,833	358	2,109,591	45	652,960	40	450,177	.....	.....	38	317,446
February	63	297,548	62	210,818	385	1,856,910	387	2,443,069	51	513,509	42	413,916	.....	.....	38	298,693
March	111	512,592	83	237,678	412	2,437,974	412	2,707,964	46	480,537	37	474,339	.....	.....	45	335,177
April	186	893,469	138	502,245	420	2,904,466	403	3,701,192	44	453,745	40	430,193	.....	.....	45	358,339
May	170	1,340,628	152	1,220,499	421	3,799,586	395	3,214,328	38	467,059	37	440,168	.....	.....	44	457,398
June	151	1,384,304	131	1,301,585	398	3,410,927	364	2,925,902	35	567,675	39	445,583	.....	.....	44	451,674
July	117	966,396	120	886,299	349	2,198,970	300	2,344,858	31	323,649	40	506,491	34	374,410	34	334,639
August	132	880,498	118	874,133	355	1,995,863	300	2,201,372	40	350,465	40	402,011	41	358,939	35	312,054
September	155	945,904	119	748,086	364	2,068,340	301	1,895,083	35	306,999	39	376,972	39	290,383	34	279,230
October	131	551,182	133	703,939	326	1,713,399	303	2,180,766	42	393,346	34	423,218	39	332,086	37	323,434
November	176	612,819	136	473,155	306	1,468,344	306	1,855,898	47	668,740	34	507,611	47	376,581	37	256,158
December	83	223,010	137	289,810	338	2,011,425	307	2,205,306	49	595,946	34	629,960	41	309,835	37	257,119
Total	.....	8,808,140	.....	7,625,541	.....	27,802,037	.....	29,785,329	.....	5,774,630	.....	5,500,639	.....	2,042,234	.....	3,987,361

	All Other Varieties of Cheese.				Dried Casein (Skim Milk).				Dried Casein (Buttermilk product).				Sweetened Condensed Skimmed (Case Goods).			
January	97	977,260	68	513,326	99	399,967	85	475,040	.....	.....	7	44,821	11	315,496	9	287,416
February	98	830,872	65	546,372	101	364,608	108	671,466	.....	.....	8	46,558	15	434,606	12	705,587
March	104	1,202,557	76	769,412	101	422,729	94	1,067,316	.....	.....	8	50,645	19	1,078,106	17	873,102
April	119	1,172,805	80	863,582	115	687,928	102	1,589,648	.....	.....	9	382,369	22	997,769	16	589,487
May	102	1,123,788	67	892,360	128	1,163,921	116	1,964,102	.....	.....	6	9,096	22	1,397,852	14	454,211
June	103	1,328,335	69	784,094	147	1,520,403	113	1,854,741	.....	.....	7	51,141	12	723,810	13	1,049,431
July	92	952,605	67	661,120	127	1,078,852	97	1,567,651	1	17,600	5	12,765	12	1,374,134	8	1,009,755
August	90	658,497	66	627,851	113	862,590	96	1,095,655	4	13,565	5	8,545	11	690,782	8	673,222
September	83	790,177	67	703,497	106	616,044	96	857,962	6	24,823	5	2,681	8	479,487	8	471,656
October	90	698,033	66	1,264,474	101	496,459	65	810,551	6	2,152	3	12,053	8	390,059	7	336,291
November	85	692,522	66	985,499	76	414,557	65	626,134	5	27,379	3	12,073	8	377,662	7	363,323
December	84	660,785	66	1,049,910	75	629,846	66	622,419	3	11,677	3	89,404	11	393,304	6	413,149
Total	.....	11,088,236	.....	9,661,497	.....	8,657,904	.....	13,202,685	.....	97,196	.....	722,151	.....	8,653,067	.....	7,231,630

	Sweetened Condensed Unskimmed (Case Goods).				Sweetened Condensed Skimmed (Bulk Goods).				Sweetened Condensed Unskimmed (Bulk Goods).				Unsweetened Evaporated Milk Skimmed (Case Goods).			
January	63	31,707,629	78	23,703,643	74	2,113,787	75	3,545,343	55	3,085,776	52	2,192,093	13	774,490	8	1,431,234
February	72	29,076,025	82	37,191,168	69	2,505,204	74	3,888,390	51	3,144,901	50	2,609,669	6	364,732	6	91,108
March	72	39,970,090	86	53,905,600	74	4,153,752	84	5,987,760	57	5,862,516	57	1,704,843	14	2,202,850	5	156,809
April	82	45,277,420	92	66,764,292	79	4,462,840	99	7,607,190	60	4,416,170	61	1,340,052	13	866,327	8	99,133
May	78	42,921,402	88	65,774,043	82	5,876,587	95	10,574,426	65	5,562,485	66	4,623,036	8	1,285,005	6	111,189
June	77	41,102,874	89	56,854,967	88	6,947,464	93	6,701,592	65	6,019,359	66	7,164,439	5	4,105,807	6	144,157
July	78	34,638,747	79	54,240,337	83	3,719,220	81	3,835,167	66	3,552,673	56	2,158,421	7	209,128	7	301,769
August	71	29,689,416	79	44,054,928	77	2,071,835	82	3,435,979	00	2,431,376	56	2,274,013	4	84,599	7	231,851
September	74	31,652,028	79	45,840,842	100	4,558,401	82	3,491,798	70	2,000,026	56	3,184,930	10	730,493	7	460,276
October	80	31,568,935	80	46,419,070	90	2,775,475	80	3,542,564	63	2,245,336	58	4,269,875	4	468,027	7	258,291
November	84	26,611,193	80	39,221,038	73	2,631,791	84	3,916,699	48	1,001,603	60	2,509,500	6	362,885	7	192,529
December	75	27,009,134	80	34,280,933	78	4,487,138	82	5,264,788	52	1,549,776	60	2,873,167	6	594,820	8	147,826
Total	.....	411,224,893	.....	568,250,861	.....	46,303,494	.....	61,791,696	.....	40,871,997	.....	36,910,038	.....	12,049,163	.....	3,626,172

Production figures are compiled from reports made in response to requests sent to over 10,000 manufacturers of dairy products and oleomargarine, and are estimated as representing from 90 to over 95 per cent of the total production in the United States, with the exception of the figures given for ice cream which are estimated as approximately 50 per cent complete.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION REPORT OF MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS AND OLEOMARGARINE—Continued.

	Unsweetened Evaporated Milk Unskimmed (Case Goods).				Unsweetened Evaporated Skimmed Milk (Bulk Goods).				Unsweetened Evaporated Unskimmed Milk (Bulk Goods).				Evaporated Part or Full Skimmed, Modified with Foreign Fat (Case Goods).			
	1918		1919		1918		1919		1918		1919		1918		1919	
	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.
		Pounds.		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*		*Pounds.*
January	109	65,630,994	122	74,037,925	73	1,434,969	91	3,443,873	93	15,014,995	83	5,401,837	3	122,960	6	3,479,174
February	112	60,484,916	121	80,554,046	71	2,683,640	86	3,471,442	89	13,899,976	78	5,983,685	5	2,746,200	4	2,461,907
March	117	73,865,886	128	96,343,837	82	3,170,990	85	3,829,925	94	16,150,094	76	5,473,384	2	125,969	5	3,782,723
April	107	70,343,567	128	102,591,781	85	4,420,926	92	5,380,695	105	18,077,724	91	5,879,418	4	3,232,891	4	4,921,619
May	122	110,639,122	130	126,526,158	98	8,019,203	96	6,825,464	106	24,860,468	92	6,142,759	3	3,733,769	4	5,803,080
June	121	109,507,823	130	142,495,369	100	7,131,072	107	8,994,427	101	22,082,890	97	11,177,186	4	5,212,964	4	5,972,976
July	108	86,341,698	129	115,759,208	92	7,601,115	88	8,573,768	108	22,480,552	85	8,779,088	2	982,091	6	5,175,520
August	114	72,567,163	129	97,886,901	96	6,739,415	87	6,938,772	108	18,069,299	84	7,511,716	4	2,738,352	6	5,518,708
September	116	70,340,636	129	87,098,932	105	4,508,788	88	4,993,575	107	12,621,307	84	5,520,376	3	3,024,545	6	4,804,876
October	113	68,004,447	126	84,521,515	109	4,582,563	86	4,992,338	112	13,245,728	76	5,160,989	5	3,050,300	8	6,990,843
November	117	64,544,943	126	73,197,049	88	3,223,479	89	4,178,760	85	3,953,630	75	4,293,842	5	2,983,617	8	6,330,877
December	110	61,106,724	127	78,202,328	93	3,265,592	89	3,619,847	80	3,245,286	76	3,711,743	18	13,080,197	8	7,019,916
Total	.....	916,437,919	.....	1,159,217,049	.....	56,781,752	.....	65,442,286	.....	183,611,949	.....	74,985,673	.....	41,033,855	.....	62,262,225

	Evaporated Part or Full Skimmed Modified with Foreign Fat (Bulk Goods).				Sterilized Milk (Canned same as Condensed).				Condensed or Evaporated Buttermilk.				Dried or Powdered Buttermilk.			
January	2	64,821	3	84,005	13	2,879,351	6	1,624,830	17	195,356	11	647,078	7	248,908	6	300,734
February	3	110,045	2	242,325	10	268,272	6	451,308	7	62,777	12	504,308	5	281,305	6	237,685
March	4	3,928,920	4	93,833	8	112,033	3	515,862	4	101,436	10	524,977	5	226,938	7	298,481
April	3	44,950	3	104,406	7	125,002	3	616,811	6	241,726	12	742,128	5	201,930	8	399,831
May	3	97,709	5	180,205	8	819,300	3	568,767	7	186,146	17	3,348,762	5	433,003	9	1,007,857
June	2	193,828	5	822,145	7	957,499	2	.....	7	541,141	18	3,755,273	7	489,791	9	786,146
July	5	2,192,847	4	293,902	4	94,474	3	46,277	7	562,814	21	3,660,376	6	682,709	8	601,178
August	5	666,172	4	245,267	6	208,781	3	105,743	9	778,009	21	3,031,189	6	566,491	8	438,554
September	5	170,818	4	168,825	8	115,211	3	90,443	12	1,201,400	21	2,424,572	6	404,486	8	341,810
October	2	10,179	5	123,789	9	249,403	4	385,796	8	1,178,646	15	1,401,863	4	122,095	10	349,694
November	2	37,105	6	192,343	8	123,274	4	3,850	13	966,296	15	1,173,880	7	244,394	10	242,819
December	2	73,788	5	197,175	8	305,410	4	5,112	9	518,276	15	1,315,174	7	449,107	10	273,978
Total	.....	7,591,182	.....	2,748,120	.....	6,257,710	.....	4,414,818	.....	6,534,023	.....	22,535,580	.....	4,341,157	.....	5,278,827

	Powdered Whole Milk.				Powdered Skimmed Milk.				Powdered Cream.				Malted Milk.			
January	9	253,464	13	277,426	31	1,115,778	37	1,606,854	1	12,261	5	49,685	15	1,516,188	9	1,649,002
February	9	241,966	11	801,865	32	966,788	36	1,807,397	2	9,074	3	43,444	12	1,375,644	5	1,599,413
March	11	343,792	12	739,185	53	2,049,895	39	2,899,490	5	12,789	3	69,338	26	1,489,647	6	1,835,124
April	12	443,546	12	612,272	42	2,628,054	44	3,711,441	5	73,439	4	104,876	18	1,338,587	7	1,676,726
May	10	377,650	13	1,093,084	44	3,290,312	44	4,506,141	3	100,045	3	53,424	12	1,556,179	6	1,423,864
June	10	455,273	14	832,669	40	3,632,614	47	4,102,868	5	62,487	2	23,704	6	1,462,698	8	1,306,489
July	10	313,944	15	1,036,194	42	2,947,715	47	3,343,393	4	41,704	3	68,458	7	1,197,385	7	1,178,746
August	11	263,276	15	977,772	33	1,925,407	47	3,199,303	4	122,068	3	67,754	12	929,076	6	1,020,772
September	13	494,545	15	868,465	37	1,940,019	45	2,372,636	5	66,085	3	58,832	12	1,024,845	6	1,143,352
October	15	429,428	10	294,598	36	1,872,874	34	2,230,808	5	42,299	3	19,301	10	1,132,127	6	1,504,594
November	14	190,877	11	522,974	31	1,292,351	34	1,472,701	4	37,661	2	230	10	1,176,741	7	1,596,883
December	14	356,573	12	604,281	37	1,770,200	34	1,823,099	4	74,448	3	33,024	11	1,454,626	7	1,560,916
Total	.....	4,164,331	.....	8,660,785	.....	25,432,007	.....	33,076,131	.....	654,360	.....	592,070	.....	15,654,213	.....	17,495,837

	Milk Sugar (Crude).				Ice Cream of All Kinds (Gallons).				Oleomargarine (Uncolored), Animal and Vegetable Oil.				Oleomargarine (Uncolored), Exclusively Vegetable Oil.			
January	18	156,265	18	194,897	2,036	2,639,882	2,281	4,206,187	38	24,822,742	41	27,520,207	31	7,923,748	50	12,558,830
February	13	171,931	10	204,625	2,013	2,901,712	2,341	4,017,050	37	22,858,824	42	12,460,777	34	12,122,875	49	6,524,040
March	15	174,020	19	440,318	2,494	5,595,846	2,453	6,117,990	38	21,674,178	43	18,619,984	35	9,328,910	49	8,885,990
April	16	185,034	18	592,848	2,614	7,482,917	2,511	8,471,563	38	16,202,968	44	20,673,406	37	6,910,665	52	11,072,509
May	12	245,620	21	719,719	2,640	13,722,817	2,559	12,889,317	38	18,505,613	43	19,222,687	41	5,381,407	53	10,526,880
June	14	411,088	21	799,639	2,685	17,707,868	2,593	19,144,754	39	15,449,461	44	11,526,541	42	3,397,066	52	6,821,829
July	12	265,100	22	752,071	2,638	20,681,210	2,470	22,439,659	43	17,016,881	45	15,659,448	40	3,125,656	52	7,251,828
August	14	237,736	22	656,987	2,808	23,023,399	2,474	18,736,063	39	15,791,016	45	16,707,735	38	2,705,854	53	8,378,158
September	15	187,302	22	508,539	2,750	11,381,317	2,480	13,548,318	59	21,427,634	59	16,154,422	52	5,927,520	53	9,831,598
October	16	220,747	16	502,899	2,567	7,891,344	2,263	8,456,116	60	30,247,727	44	19,902,244	55	12,957,218	53	14,619,363
November	19	240,848	17	442,342	2,409	5,390,624	2,275	5,493,031	40	23,172,077	44	17,540,726	45	8,327,875	51	16,868,829
December	20	254,237	16	406,458	2,331	4,481,170	2,277	4,320,156	41	28,027,448	45	18,770,912	47	10,752,678	53	19,566,330
Total	.....	2,749,928	.....	6,221,342	.....	122,900,106	.....	127,840,204	.....	255,196,572	.....	214,759,089	.....	88,861,472	.....	132,906,154

	Oleomargarine (Uncolored), Exclusively Animal Oil.				Oleomargarine (Colored), Animal and Vegetable Oil.				Oleomargarine (Colored), Exclusively Vegetable Oil.				Oleomargarine (Colored), Exclusively Animal Oil.			
January	1	71,094	1	122,870	28	495,199	29	813,021	0	0	4	230,437	0	0	0	0
February	3	1,242,413	4	1,148,415	26	564,181	31	565,492	0	0	5	1,000,592	1	8,240	0	0
March	1	45,546	3	115,469	29	1,126,881	32	1,277,346	0	0	7	1,567,345	0	0	0	0
April	1	45,668	5	227,453	26	504,643	30	710,708	3	57,935	7	1,947,611	0	0	0	0
May	3	199,282	5	247,565	28	608,314	30	819,449	1	1,000	6	1,096,739	1	15,070	1	28,470
June	3	130,490	6	197,594	29	474,430	30	628,304	1	31,305	7	324,621	1	12,925	1	30,926
July	3	178,810	5	182,848	30	417,574	29	599,696	1	11,494	7	875,726	1	14,363	1	25,144
August	3	204,999	4	195,977	29	428,001	29	711,734	0	0	8	1,156,042	1	13,291	1	32,371
September	6	449,955	6	484,567	54	504,522	54	575,351	0	0	16	87,152	2	16,501	2	46,770
October	8	341,717	4	192,431	56	628,602	28	730,401	0	0	12	377,360	0	0	0	0
November	3	152,739	2	129,278	28	541,355	27	817,868	1	600	15	732,688	0	0	0	0
December	2	243,958	2	146,739	28	762,740	30	1,053,311	2	7,160	22	396,381	1	922,474	1	1,001,682
Total	.....	3,366,671	.....	3,391,206	.....	7,056,442	.....	9,302,681	.....	112,494	.....	9,792,694	.....	1,002,864	.....	1,165,363

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

STRONG, ACTIVE MARKETS.

Some Lines Advance Further, Although Shipping Movement Increases Steadily.

Potatoes made the most important advance in prices during the week ending March 29. Cabbage and celery were moderately higher. Price changes in apples, onions, sweet potatoes and tomatoes were relatively small. Total shipments were 8,283 cars, a slight increase from 8,101 cars last week, and considerably more than the movement of 6,590 cars shipped the same week last year. The increase for the week was distributed over the leading commodities, except that the car-lot movement of onions was at practically the same rate as last week.

Celery Advance Continues.

Notwithstanding the heavy haulings which continued throughout the week at Sanford, Fla., shipping points, prices continued upward in response to the consistently good demand, closing $3.50 to $3.75 for 10-inch crates of 4-6 dozen bunches. This range shows a gain of 50 cents during the week and is $1 higher than two weeks ago. Consuming markets were slightly higher at $4 to $4.75. Pittsburgh and Cincinnati quoting above the others at $5.25 to $5.50. Shipments of Florida celery totaled 302 cars for the week as compared with 256 for the previous week, while there was a marked reduction in the movement of California celery from 102 cars to 23 cars.

Potatoes Still Higher.

The steady advance of prices in the potato market continued throughout the past week with moderate supplies and demand fair to good. At Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin points white varieties were moderately higher at $5.60 to $6 as compared with last week's range of $5.50 to $5.75. Demand and movement were moderate. Middle western consuming markets were about 25 cents higher at $5.50 to $6, except in St. Louis and Kansas City, where the same stock sold at $6 to $6.50 sacked per 100 pounds. Haulings at New York shipping points have been rather light for some time. Round whites sacked gained 40–50 cents per 100 pounds f. o. b., ranging $5.25 to $5.75. A similar gain for this stock was recorded in eastern distributing markets at a range of $5.65 to $6.15. In New York City Maine Green Mountains were unchanged at $5.55 to $5.85 bulk per 100 pounds. There was a heavier movement during the past week of 2,912 cars, showing an increase of about 300 cars over the previous week, but a decrease of about 250 cars compared with the corresponding week a year ago.

Considerable demand is being manifested from southern points for potatoes to be shipped from Boston. Western buyers have been shipping cars to Philadelphia, to West Virginia points, and as far South as Jacksonville, and paying $5.50 per 100 pounds sacked Boston. Considerable seed stock is yet to be shipped from Aroostook County, Me. Price to the growers in the Aroostook section is reported higher at $6 to $7 bulk per barrel.

Onion Markets Irregular.

The markets for Eastern and Middle Western yellows were generally dull and price changes were slight. Supplies in New York were liberal and movement slow. Prices were 25–50 cents lower than last week, closing $5.50 to $6. In Baltimore the season's high point was exceeded by 25 cents during the week, reaching $7.50, but prices lowered 25–50 cents after passing this point, closing $6.75 to $7, practically unchanged from last week's close. Other markets were within the general range of $6 to $6.75. Shipments were 209 cars compared with 211 the previous week this season and with 129 the same week a year ago.

Cabbage Firm.

During the first half of the week haulings were light at Sanford, Fla., and Early Wakefields advanced another 25 cents this week to a range of $2 to $2.25. In the consuming markets the range of $2.50 to $3.50 last week held for several days, after which the markets weakened slightly, closing $2.75 to $3.25 per 1½-bushel hamper. Texas Early Flat Dutch advanced $10 further to a range of $90 to $110, bulk per ton, Detroit continuing in advance of the other markets at $100 to $120, with a few sales in Baltimore at $140. New York Danish seed stock practically disappeared from many consuming markets. Both old and new cabbage moved in slightly greater volume. Shipments of old 42 cars against 38 the previous week; 882 cars of new cabbage moved, compared with 798 cars last week. The present movement of old cabbage is about one-half of its rate of last year, while new cabbage is moving in three times its volume of a year ago.

Sweet Potatoes Steady.

New Jersey and Delaware yellow varieties showed little change, holding at $2.25 to $2.85 per bushel hamper, although there were a few sales in New York and Pittsburgh as high as $3. Movement was generally slow to moderate. Tennessee Nancy Halls also were steady at $1.75 to $2.25 per bushel hamper, except in Chicago and St. Louis, where some were sold 25 cents higher than in other markets. Shipments were 230 cars compared with 268 the previous week this season and 170 during the same week a year ago.

Tomato Markets Dull.

Tomatoes held at last week's close of $2.75 for six-basket containers f. o. b. shipping points. Consuming markets covered the same general range of $3 to $4.25, but, with the exception of New York, were slightly weaker, in that a greater quantity was sold lower in the range. Tomatoes are moving in greater volume than at this time last season. Shipments were 359 cars compared with 321 the previous week and 200 the same week a year ago.

Apple Markets Steady.

At western New York shipping points Baldwins A 2½ from cold storage were practically unchanged at $8 to $8.25, with a few sales high as $8.50 f. o. b. The general range for leading consuming markets was $8 to $9.50 for this stock, Chicago selling within this range consistently higher than other markets at $9 to $9.50, with demand good. Ben Davis No. 1 in middle western markets were in moderate to good demand, selling practically at last week's level at $7.50 to $8.25 per barrel. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Winesaps, medium to large sizes, at Yakima and Wenatchee shipping points sold within a range of $3 to $3.25. Jobbing markets for Northwestern boxed apples were steady to firm with prices unchanged during the first part of the week at $3.50 to $4.25, but were slightly lower at the close at $3.50 to $4. Shipments of boxed stock 586 cars, compared with 465 previous week and 95 the same week a year ago; of barreled, 368 cars, compared with 344 the previous week and 231 during the same week a year ago.

Peanuts fairly steady.

Peanuts showed a slightly stronger tendency during the week in the Virginia-North Carolina section, owing to the fact that some cleaners who were low on farmers' grade stock were forced into the farmers' market, thus causing a slight advance in farmers' goods. This advance, however, was not reflected in cleaned goods. Virginia cleaned jumbos closing firm at 13½ to 14 cents per pound f. o. b. No. 1 shelled Virginias advanced ¼ cent at the close, ranging 14¼ to 14¾ cents and No. 1 shelled Spanish were ½ cent lower at 17 to 17½ cents. In most consuming markets Virginias cleaned jumbos held at 14 to 15. cents and No. 1 shelled nuts at 14½ to 15 cents Spanish No. 1 shelled stock was steady at 17 to 19 cents.

PRICES TO JOBBERS OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES, No. 1 white.
(Sacked, per 100 pounds.)

Market.	Mar. 29.	Mar. 22.	One year ago.
New York	[1] $5.85–$5.90	[1] $5.55–$5.70	[1] $1.95–$2.05
Baltimore	6.00	5.85– 6.00	2.15– 2.35
Boston	5.00– 5.25	5.25– 5.50	1.90– 2.00
Chicago	[2] 5.90– 6.00	[2] 5.85– 6.00	[2] 1.65– 1.80
Kansas City	6.35– 6.40	6.50	[2] 2.10
St. Louis	6.25– 6.35	6.00– 6.10	1.60– 1.85
West New York [3]	.....	5.25– 5.75	1.87– 1.97
Wisconsin and Michigan [3]	5.75– 6.00	5.70– 5.80	1.60– 1.68

SWEET POTATOES, Tennessee Nancy Halls.
(Bushel hampers.)

New York	[4] $2.75–$3.00	[4] $2.65–$2.85	[4] $3.50–$3.75
Baltimore	2.25	[4] 2.35– 2.40	.....
Boston	[4] 2.50	[4] 2.75	.....
Chicago	1.50– 1.75	1.75– 1.90	3.35
Kansas City	1.90– 2.00	1.65– 1.75	2.85
St. Louis	1.50– 1.65	1.85– 2.00	2.75

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A 2½.
(Barrels.)

New York	$8.50–$8.75	$8.50–$9.00	$9.50–$10.00
Baltimore	[5] 8.00	8.50– 9.00	10.00
Boston	8.00– 8.50	9.50	10.00
Chicago	9.00– 9.50	9.00– 9.50	9.50– 10.00
Kansas City	[6] 7.50– 8.00	[6] 7.50– 8.00	[6] 9.75
St. Louis	[6] 8.00	[6] 7.50– 8.00	9.00– 9.50

APPLES, Winesaps, extra fancy.
(Boxes.)

New York	$3.75–$4.00	$3.75–$4.00	$4.00–$4.25
Boston	.....	4.00– 4.25	4.25– 4.50
Chicago	3.50– 3.90	3.50– 3.75	4.00– 4.25
Kansas City	3.75– 4.00	3.75– 4.00	4.75
Northwestern [3]	3.15	3.00– 3.15	.....

ONIONS, No. 1 yellow and red.
(Sacked, per 100 pounds.)

New York	$5.50–$6.00	$6.50–$6.75	$4.00–$4.25
Baltimore	6.75– 7.00	6.75– 7.25	3.00
Boston	6.50– 7.00	6.25– 6.50	3.00– 3.50
Chicago	5.00– 5.50	5.50– 6.00	2.50– 3.00
Kansas City	7.00– 7.25	7.25	3.00– 3.50
St. Louis	6.75	6.75– 7.00	3.25– 3.50

CABBAGE, Texas Flat Dutch.
(Bulk, per ton.)

New York	[7] $3.00–$3.25	[7] $3.00–$3.25	[7] $3.00–$3.25
Baltimore	[7] 2.75– 3.00	[7] 3.50	[7] 3.00– 3.25
Boston	[1] 7.50	[1] 6.50	.....
Chicago	90.00–100.00	85.00–90.00	.....
Kansas City	[1] 4.75– 5.00	[1] 5.00	.....
St. Louis	85.00–90.00	90.00–95.00	100.00–110.00
Florida [3]	[7] 2.00– 2.25	[7] 2.00– 2.25	.....

[1] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] F. o. b. shipping points.
[4] New Jersey Yellows.
[5] Southeastern Ben Davis.
[6] Middle Western Ben Davis.
[7] Florida Wakefields, 1½-bushel hampers.

CAR-LOT SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Week Ending Mar. 27.

Commodity.	Week ending Mar. 27.	Same week last season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:					
Boxed States	586	95	39,577	25,175	25,581
Barreled States	368	231	37,972	43,056	44,311
Cabbage:					
Old	42	94	23,224	29,304	29,361
New	882	282	5,499	2,609	4,945
Cauliflower	43	64	2,490	2,267	2,311
Celery:					
Old	23	16	6,734	6,359	6,385
New	302	108	1,903	1,068	2,051
Dry beans	81	128	4,700	4,421	7,538
Grape fruit	415	212	7,395	5,728	6,462
Lemons	170	192	3,330	4,218	9,532
Lettuce	219	169	6,183	3,005	7,250
Mixed and bunched vegetables	247	187	3,350	2,299	7,797
Onions:					
Old	209	129	19,920	22,107	22,550
New	1	0	1	0	2,876
Oranges	1,194	1,141	27,899	28,205	50,654
Sweet potatoes	230	170	13,898	10,233	10,540
Tomatoes	359	200	1,698	908	14,446
White potatoes	2,912	3,172	146,556	150,479	176,540
Total	8,283	6,590	352,329	341,441	431,130

STRAWBERRY AND ONION NEWS.

Temporary field stations will be opened by the United States Bureau of Markets at Hammond, La., about April 5 for the duration of the strawberry shipping season, at Laredo, Tex., about April 10, and at Asherton, Tex., about April 19 for the duration of the onion shipping seasons.

These stations will collect and distribute information relative to f. o. b. prices and market conditions, quality and conditions of the stock moving to market, and any other data pertaining to the marketing of the strawberry and onion crops. They will distribute general market information also, giving the car-lot receipts, stock on hand, market prices, and conditions of strawberries and onions in the principal consuming and distributing markets of the United States.

Local growers and others interested in the marketing of Louisiana strawberries may secure such information or assistance as may be available by applying direct to the branch office of the Bureau of Markets, Hammond, La.; application for information or assistance in the marketing of Texas onions should be made direct to the branch offices of the Bureau of Markets at Laredo or Asherton, Tex.

EGYPTIAN ONIONS AT BOSTON.

With the short supplies of Eastern onions now remaining, much interest is being manifested in the early arrival of Egyptian stock. It is reported that the steamship *Amasis*, sailing from Alexandria March 6, is destined for Boston with over 5,000 sacks, due to arrive early in April. This consignment will be offered for sale on the open market and is expected to bring high prices.

The short supplies remaining in the Connecticut Valley and in New York account for the high prices the past week when good Yellow Globes from the Connecticut Valley were selling at $6.50 to $6.75 per 100 pounds, with a few fancy lots as high as $7. Australian Browns in original sacks, in more or less off condition, have brought from $5.75 to $6, while this same stock rescreened and put up in saxolin bags has been selling at $6.75 to $7, with a few as high as $7.12½.

APPLE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(Continued from front page.)

An interesting feature of the 1919 season was the increase of shipments to Norway and Sweden, corresponding in a general way to the amount formerly shipped to Germany; direct trade with that country has not been resumed. Conditions have been returning gradually toward normal for the past two seasons with the exception of the direct trade with countries of central Europe and the trade with the more remote countries with which traffic has been interrupted because of recent disturbance and irregularity of shipping conditions. The apple trade with various nearby countries shows an upward trend in volume of shipments, especially with Mexico, which has taken about four times as many barrels the last three seasons as during the three preceding seasons.

Increased Imports from Canada.

Apple imports are not large. The rapid gain in shipments from Canada is of considerable interest. Receipts from that country increased from 6,413 barrels in the 12 months ending March 31, 1916, to 8,554 barrels the following season and to 5,807 in 1918, reaching 23,686 barrels in the season ending March 31, 1919.

Preparing Apples for Export.

These definite comments and suggestions on grading and shipping apples for export are from a member of one of the leading firms concerned in shipment of American fruit to British markets:

"The grading of boxed apples exported from the United States is similar in every State, with the exception of California and New England States. Boxes from the Pacific coast States usually show the counts in each box, and the quality is described as 'Extra fancy,' 'Fancy,' or 'Choice,' representing, respectively, first, second, and third grades. There is a fourth grade called 'Jumble Pack.' In our opinion the methods used in the States of Oregon and Washington are of the best.

"Boxes from California do not show the counts, but are described as 4-tier, 4½-tier, and 5-tier, thus representing the size of the apples. There is no uniform description to show their quality. Boxes from the New England States are not uniformly of any standard size or style. They show no counts, and their grade is variously described as 'A,' 'B,' 'Selected,' 'Fancy,' 'Extra fancy,' 'Choice,' and 'Ungraded.'

"In regard to barrels, there is no uniform description of grading. Operators in the various States describe their shipments as either 'Extra fancy,' 'Fancy,' 'Choice,' 'Selected,' 'A,' 'B,' or 'Ungraded.' Occasionally, especially in Virginia, the size of the apples is described on the barrel, as 2-inch, 2¼-inch, 2½-inch," etc. Uniform grading is considered desirable for barrels in every State. It should be similar to the Canadian law, which requires the apples to be branded 1's, 2's, or 3's, according to their size, or the same method advocated in regard to boxes, viz: 'Extra fancy,' 'Fancy,' or 'Choice,' with the addition on the barrel, if possible, of the size of the apple.

"Supervision of loading apples at the various ports in the United States would be welcome. Very often the fruit receives unnecessarily rough handling, and, furthermore, some of the liners grant only a certain amount of space, and at the last moment some of the apples arriving for shipment may be turned down and left on the docks."

Comparison of Apple Exports by Months.

Months.	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18	1916–17
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
September	34,619	14,942	24,720	129,503
October	115,715	90,780	68,985	346,014
November	213,270	104,572	150,644	378,320
December	142,806	160,035	190,390	342,572
January	161,157	213,107	33,776	203,904
February	90,215	493,996	26,232	130,666
Total.	757,782	1,077,432	494,747	1,530,979

EXPORTS OF APPLES FROM THE UNITED STATES,

By Customs Districts from which Exported for Fiscal Years Ending June 30—

Customs districts.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Maine and New Hampshire	50,279	404,968	7,391	10,059	2,724	190,193
Maryland		3,345	65,451	137,348	320	53,524
Massachusetts	342,720	499,391	416,705	446,206	1,272	411,181
New York	728,459	1,040,213	532,300	680,910	74,507	510,154
Philadelphia		10,437	48,369	19,036	(1)	83,648
Florida		4,884	5,947	7,516	15,806	18,531
New Orleans		6,092	7,915	12,956	20,715	10,808
San Antonio		(1)	(1)	(1)	25,814	12,749
San Francisco	49,882	45,412	48,781	43,092	21,801	13,724
Washington	114,723	107,027	71,778	46,985	51,061	25,509
Dakota	61,001	47,508	79,823	56,316	74,041	49,214
Michigan	21,447	24,854	46,887	54,498	91,382	51,399
Montana and Idaho	116,444	108,313	101,692	131,874	203,140	113,621
All districts other than those for which returns here reported	21,614	49,057	33,282	93,207	52,826	32,093
Total	1,506,569	2,351,501	1,466,321	1,739,997	635,409	1,576,348

By Countries to which Exported for Fiscal Years Ending June 30—

Countries.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
Denmark	6,455	47,437	56,520	11,989	168	31,455
Germany	168,792	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Netherlands	1,952	19,613	968	100	(1)	84
Norway	6,857	20,021	25,323	20,410	(1)	116,791
Sweden	1,236	6,111	8,787	3,573	(1)	32,732
United Kingdom	827,028	1,747,396	874,587	1,147,412	1,766	1,016,945
Canada	299,347	318,840	301,986	314,955	457,948	265,065
Panama	8,979	11,121	9,341	10,118	5,104	2,300
Mexico	11,080	8,000	10,365	36,686	57,465	33,442
Cuba	13,764	26,595	28,210	30,093	30,854	26,936
Argentina	36,260	49,179	44,003	58,453	29,176	6,576
Brazil	25,314	26,297	28,486	25,297	15,347	11,718
Australia	35,536	22,679	34,809	25,343	7,603	(1)
Philippine Islands	11,719	10,703	8,283	12,479	8,297	8,363
All other countries	52,244	37,509	35,553	43,089	21,681	23,941
Total	1,506,569	2,351,501	1,466,321	1,739,997	635,409	1,576,348

(1) None.

POTATO MARKET POSITION.

(Continued from front page.)

further gains were recorded, with a new high range of $5.25 to $6.25 in late March. These quotations include jobbing and car-lot prices in consuming markets for No. 1 western, southern, and eastern round white stock. Prices of best eastern potatoes have ranged often 25 to 50 cents above similar stock in western markets, but in general the market range was comparatively uniform in the various sections.

Higher Than Previous Years.

The market was stronger and more regular than in 1918–19. During that season the general course of the market was illustrated by the jobbing and car-lot prices of Wisconsin and Minnesota stock which sold in Chicago in late October at $1.75 to $1.90 per 100 pounds and declined to $1.50 to $1.60 the middle of November, recovered to $1.90 to $2 January 14 and closed late in June at $1.25 to $1.50. The market during that season shows about four leading price movements while during the present season thus far the movement has consisted almost entirely of a steady upward trend of prices. During the 1918–19 season the market for a time resembled that of 1917–18, due to the fact that low points were reached in the spring upon the resumption of heavy shipping movement. The lowest range in 1917–18 was in April when Maine Green Mountains sold at $1.25 to $1.80 per 100 pounds early in the month and New York and Wisconsin round whites dropped to $1.25 to $1.50 late in May. The low prices reached late in the 1919 season were no doubt brought about by the poor keeping condition of the stock which rendered it almost unsalable when new potatoes from the South began to arrive. New York round whites declined to $1.50 to $2 late in March 1919 and reached 75 cents to $1.90 in June. In the present season, conditions differ from the two preceding seasons chiefly in the reduced size of the estimated stock on hand, the high level of prices, and the good keeping quality compared with last year.

Southern Acreage Moderate.

Old stock will meet only moderate southern competition this season, according to early reports of acreage compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates. While old potatoes are still moving Florida begins in April to ship its crop to market and is soon followed by Texas and Louisiana. Later the early shipping section extends west to Oklahoma and Kansas and north to Virginia. The early commercial potato area in this section is only about 5 per cent of the total potato acreage in the United States, but the early southern crop is raised chiefly for market and is shipped mostly in car lots to distant cities. The movement usually exceeds 30,000 cars and comprises about one-fifth of the total car-lot potato shipments.

The acreage of this early shipping section is estimated this year at 203,410, which indicates 12 per cent increase over last year, but is only 75 per cent of the usual acreage in preceding years (1916–18). As compared with last year the gains are chiefly in the early shipping sections. Virginia, the last of the group to begin shipping to the northern markets and the most important early shipping State, shows little increase in acreage.

The southwestern section of the group, including Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, ships chiefly to middle western markets, and this region shows an actual decrease in acreage. The outlook appears favorable for these growers, not only because of the light acreage but because of the shortage of old western stock in the sections supplying the same markets. For similar reasons, the early planted stock of the western potato area, in turn, should find a market fairly clear of supplies from the early southwestern group.

These estimates of acreage, however, show only the early intentions of the planters, and may be changed during the planting season, as happened last season in several of the more northern States of the early shipping group.

The northeastern markets will receive the crop from a somewhat larger early acreage than last year. Florida shows a gain of 4,000 acres compared with last year, although the estimated area is still 7,000 short of the acreage in 1918. North Carolina shows a gain of 35 per cent over last year, or an increase of nearly 6,000 acres, and South Carolina shows an increase of 18 per cent; but it should be remembered that last year's acreage was unusually small, and this year's indicated total for the eight States shipping to eastern markets in the early season is less than in 1918 and 1917.

The early crop usually appears in considerable quantities in northern markets late in April. Last year the opening range of prices in late April in seven of the largest consuming markets was $8 to $12 per barrel. Early in May prices declined, reaching $7 to $9.50, and recovered early in June to a range of $9 to $11. These prices are much higher than those in 1918, when the general jobbing range in six leading cities was $4.50 to $6.50 in late April, declined to $3 to $4.25 in May, and recovered somewhat in late May and early June, reaching $4.25 to $6 per barrel.

Early Commercial Potato Acreage and Shipments.

	Indicated acreage [1] 1920.	Change from 1919.	Acreage.[1]				Car-lot shipments.[2]			
			1919	1918	1917	1916	1919	1918	1917	1916
		Per cent								
Alabama	4,590	53	3,000	9,100	4,600	1,400	90	579	641	140
Florida	22,380	.....	18,050	29,100	18,900	16,400	2,271	4,839	4,294	1,562
Georgia	1,350	.....	1,350	2,250	1,720	1,300	125	272	191	45
Louisiana	11,950	−28	16,600	39,000	22,700	17,800	560	4,032	1,076	870
Mississippi	1,900	12	1,700	3,150	3,300	3,200	149	307	160	112
North Carolina	24,500	35	18,150	27,700	19,600	8,800	.....	5,605	4,713	2,760
South Carolina	8,910	18	7,550	14,050	10,000	9,300	1,216	2,812	2,440	1,148
Texas	11,960	.....	8,450	14,450	12,650	15,900	809	2,312	1,693	1,391
Total	87,540	17	74,850	138,800	93,500	74,100	5,220	20,758	15,208	8,028
Kentucky	4,000	.....	4,000	4,250	.....	.....	818	758	805	1,226
Maryland	7,780	12	6,950	6,550	8,950	6,400	1,435	936	2,286	47
New Jersey	34,500	12	30,800	24,500	24,950	24,800	10,395	5,889	11,709	13,658
Virginia	57,880	9	53,100	65,000	104,900	111,500	11,451	10,870	19,126	23,506
Total	104,160	10	94,850	100,300	138,800	142,700	24,099	18,453	33,926	38,437
Arizona	430	−14	500	800	.....	.....	.....	29	71	.....
Arkansas	1,540	−23	2,000	3,600	3,350	1,900	186	277	334	.....
Kansas	5,890	− 5	6,200	6,400	5,300	3,400	1,132	824	844	1,243
Missouri	850	0	850	900	1,850	1,000	115	120	310	226
Oklahoma	3,000	0	3,000	4,100	6,200	10,100	677	350	625	0
Total	11,710	− 7	12,550	15,800	16,700	16,400	2,110	1,600	2,184	1,469
Grand total	203,410	12	182,250	254,900	249,000	233,200	31,429	40,811	51,318	47,937

[1] According to Bureau of Crop Estimates. [2] As reported to the Bureau of Markets.

Price Range of Late Potatoes in Consuming Markets.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Season.	Opening.		High.		Low.		Closing.	
		Week ending.	Price range.	Week ending.	Price range.	Week ending.	Price range.	Week ending.	Price range.
Maine Green Mountains, sacked	1919–20	Sept. 8	$2.40–$3.75	Mar. 15	$5.55–$6.10	Oct. 20	$2.10–$2.50	Mar. 29	$5.25–$6.00
	1918–19	Sept. 16	2.50– 2.75	Apr. 28	2.70– 3.25	Mar. 10	1.80– 2.25	June 30	.60– 1.00
	[1]1917–18	Oct. 29	2.85– 3.00	Jan. 21	2.75– 3.35	Apr. 2	1.25– 1.80	Apr. 23	2.00
New York Round Whites, bulk	1919–20	Oct. 6	2.20– 2.75	Mar. 29	5.70– 6.15	Oct. 20	2.00– 2.40	Mar. 29	5.70– 6.15
	1918–19	Oct. 21	1.35– 2.50	Apr. 28	2.25– 3.15	Mar. 24	1.50– 2.00	June 23	.75– 1.90
	1917–18	Nov. 5	2.35– 2.65	Jan. 28	2.60– 3.00	May 21	1.25– 1.50	May 28	1.25– 1.50
Michigan No. 1 Round Whites, sacked	1919–20	Sept. 29	2.35– 3.15	Mar. 29	5.85– 6.25	Oct. 20	2.35– 2.65	Mar. 29	5.85– 6.25
	1918–19	Nov. 4	2.00– 2.75	June 2	2.35– 3.00	Mar. 3	1.60– 2.25	June 30	.50– 1.25
	1917–18	Nov. 12	2.00– 2.50	Jan. 28	2.50– 3.10	Mar. 25	1.35– 1.60	May 28	1.25– 1.50
Wisconsin No. 1 Round Whites, sacked	1919–20	Sept. 29	2.35– 3.15	Mar. 29	5.85– 6.25	Oct. 20	2.35– 2.65	Mar. 29	5.85– 6.25
	1918–19	Sept. 16	2.40– 3.15	Sept. 23	2.55– 3.40	Mar. 3	1.60– 2.25	June 30	.50– 1.25
	1917–18	Oct. 22	2.35– 2.75	Jan. 28	2.50– 3.20	Mar. 25	1.35– 1.60	May 28	1.25– 1.50
Colorado Round Whites, sacked	1919–20	Sept. 22	2.65– 3.10	Mar. 15	5.60– 5.80	Oct. 13	2.35– 2.75	Mar. 15	5.60– 5.80
	1918–19	Oct. 2	2.00– 3.25	Oct. 2	2.00– 3.25	Mar. 24	1.65– 2.50	June 23	2.50– 2.90
	1917–18	Nov. 19	2.15– 2.40	Feb. 11	2.40– 2.55	Apr. 2	.70– .85	May 28	1.00

[1] Bulk per 100 pounds.

Price Range of Late Potatoes at Shipping Points.

(Carloads f. o. b. usual terms.)

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Season.	Opening.		High.		Low.		Closing.	
		Week ending.	Price range.	Week ending.	Price range.	Week ending.	Price range.	Week ending.	Price range.
Maine Green Mountains, sacked	1919–20	Sept. 29	$1.95–$2.08	Mar. 15	[1]$4.95–$5.10	Oct. 20	[1]$1.60–$1.87	Mar. 29	[1]$4.60–$4.85
	1918–19	Sept. 30	[1]2.06– 2.21	Apr. 28	2.68– 2.78	Feb. 24	1.38– 1.50	Apr. 28	2.68– 2.78
	1917–18	Oct. 29	2.12– 2.27	Jan. 21	[1]2.12– 2.18	Mar. 11	[1]1.06– 1.21	May 6	[1]1.36
New York Round Whites, sacked	1919–20	Oct. 20	2.02– 2.22	Mar. 29	5.40– 5.78	Oct. 20	2.02– 2.22	Mar. 29	5.40– 5.78
	1918–19	Oct. 21	1.90– 2.00	Apr. 28	2.47– 2.62	Mar. 17	1.52– 1.57	May 5	2.37– 2.57
	1917–18	Nov. 12	2.13– 2.35	Jan. 21	2.25– 2.45	Mar. 13	[1].40– 1.50	May 13	1.40– 1.60
Michigan Round Whites, sacked	1919–20	Oct. 6	2.15– 2.35	Mar. 29	5.60– 5.80	Oct. 13	2.10– 2.22	Mar. 29	5.60– 5.80
	1918–19	Oct. 28	1.98– 2.25	Apr. 28	2.10– 2.25	Feb. 24	1.40– 1.50	May 26	2.05– 2.20
	1917–18	Oct. 29	2.10– 2.30	Jan. 21	2.15– 2.25	Apr. 1	1.05– 1.15	May 20	[1].80– .90
Wisconsin Round Whites, sacked	1919–20	Sept. 29	2.00– 2.25	Mar. 29	5.70– 5.80	Oct. 13	2.00– 2.20	Mar. 29	5.70– 5.80
	1918–19	Oct. 21	1.65– 1.90	Jan. 13	1.75– 1.90	Feb. 24	1.35– 1.40	Apr. 11	1.80– 1.95
	1917–18	Nov. 5	[1]1.50– 1.70	Dec. 31	[1]1.90– 2.08	Apr. 1	[1].50– .75	May 20	.60– .65
Colorado Round Whites, sacked	1919–20	Sept. 22	[2]1.50– 1.65	Feb. 23	4.00– 4.10	Sept. 22	1.50– 1.65	Feb. 16	3.50– 4.00
	1918–19	Sept. 23	1.90– 2.00	Apr. 7	1.75– 1.90	Mar. 3	1.00– 1.25	May 5	1.65– 1.90
	1917–18	Oct. 15	1.40– 1.50	Nov. 12	1.40– 1.80	Apr. 8	.50	Apr. 29	.70– .80

[1] Bulk per 100 pounds. [2] Wagonloads cash track to growers.

SEEDS

DEMAND IMPROVES DURING WEEK.

Prices Lower Than Month Ago.

The first spring-like weather in many sections during the week ending March 27 brought about a much better demand for some of the clover and grass seeds, but even this improved demand was not sufficient to maintain prices at their high levels. Red and alsike clover were the only two kinds of seed that could be considered higher in some of the important markets, but they also were being quoted lower in some cities. Although stocks of red and alsike clover appear to be considerably below normal, which has been true all season, many of the large seedsmen, realizing that the spring demand will soon be over and not wishing to run the risk of carrying over high-priced seed, have been offering special lots of seed at reduced prices in order to stimulate the demand.

During the month of March, seed sales were retarded by the backwardness of the season. In many sections the past winter has been one of the most severe on record. The seed business transacted in February was very disappointing and for three weeks in March inclement weather apparently caused farmers and country merchants to defer their purchases, which already were much belated, resulting in general declines in seed prices. Fortunately warmer and more settled weather occurred the last of March which, as noted above, has resulted in a better demand for those seeds which are commonly sown early in the spring.

In most of the cities included in the accompanying wholesale price table there

(Continued on page 223.)

RETAIL PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS OF HIGH QUALITY, MAR. 20.

[Dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	N. and Mid. Atlantic Div.	Southeastern Division.	East Central Division.	North Central Division.	West Central Division.	North Pacific Division.
Clovers:						
Red clover	65.65	.....	60.40	61.35	58.40	61.70
Alsike clover	65.15	.....	61.90	62.00	60.75	62.75
Crimson clover	18.05	18.65	18.50	18.85	.....	25.00
Sweet clover	41.65	.....	39.00	38.10	37.80	37.75
Lespedeza	33.50	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa	46.40	48.35	46.95	48.00	41.00	47.30
Grasses:						
Timothy	17.35	16.55	16.05	15.35	15.00	18.35
Redtop	26.50	26.00	23.15	21.75	24.00	30.00
Kentucky bluegrass	35.50	34.35	33.85	35.90	34.80	39.75
Orchard grass	31.20	28.50	30.45	31.25	28.55	35.10
Millets:						
Golden millet	8.90	9.00	7.45	5.65	5.35	10.70
Common millet	6.00	7.50	6.50	4.65	4.60	9.00
Siberian millet	.....	.....	5.85	4.80	4.60	9.40
Sorgos ("Cane"):						
Amber sorgo	5.50	5.80	5.00	5.30	3.80	8.95
Orange sorgo	5.35	5.25	5.05	4.90	3.75	6.50
Kafir	.....	.....	5.30	5.45	3.55	6.00
Rape	16.25	18.35	15.35	14.75	14.64	16.25
Vetches:						
Hairy vetch	40.35	40.00	37.25	31.40	.....	37.25
Common vetch	13.40	.....	.....	9.00	.....	10.45
Peas:						
Canada field peas	.....	.....	7.95	7.50	.....	8.40
Cowpeas	11.00	9.50	11.65	13.70	11.80	9.40
Beans:						
Soy beans	10.25	9.25	11.75	14.30	12.60	16.25
White field beans	.....	.....	10.25	9.85	.....	9.15
Velvet beans	6.05	6.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton seed	8.15	9.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seed potatoes	6.20	5.15	6.40	5.65	6.50	6.00
Seed grains:						
Seed corn	3.45	3.85	3.75	3.75	3.80	5.55
Seed wheat	3.85	3.75	3.30	3.30	3.15	3.05
Seed oats	1.45	1.40	1.30	1.15	1.10	1.40
Seed barley	2.95	.....	2.20	1.80	1.90	2.10
Seed rye	2.90	3.00	2.15	2.10	2.25	2.65
Seed buckwheat	2.65	.....	2.30	2.55	2.65	3.70

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, MAR. 27.

Prices given are for high qualities of seed offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Memphis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Average for U. S. same date last year.
Clovers:															
Red clover	58.00	58.00	58.50	58.00	58.65	56.00	57.00	57.00	55.00	59.00	56.00	.....	59.00	60.00	47.00
Alsike clover	60.00	58.50	58.50	58.50	60.85	58.00	59.00	58.00	57.00	60.50	59.00	58.00	60.00	60.00	38.00
White clover	61.00	60.00	62.00	61.00	65.00	60.00	60.00	66.00	60.00	64.00	63.00	62.00	65.00	68.00	48.00
Crimson clover	11.50	11.00	12.00	.....	.....	13.00	13.00	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00
Sweet clover	35.00	36.00	36.00	34.00	36.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	37.00	36.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	40.00	24.00
Bur clover (hulled)	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00
Lespedeza	.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....	33.00	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00
Alfalfa	35.50	39.00	42.00	42.50	43.85	40.00	41.50	44.00	42.00	45.00	40.00	40.00	44.00	40.00	24.00
Grasses:															
Timothy	14.25	13.50	14.25	13.25	13.55	13.50	13.00	13.00	13.25	14.00	13.00	13.00	14.00	18.00	10.90
Redtop	18.00	18.00	19.50	20.00	19.00	19.00	17.00	20.00	19.00	22.50	19.00	21.00	21.00	25.00	14.00
Kentucky bluegrass	28.00	29.00	29.00	28.00	31.00	29.50	29.00	31.50	31.00	30.00	31.00	30.00	32.00	35.00	23.00
Orchard grass	23.00	25.00	25.75	25.00	26.00	22.50	22.50	25.00	27.00	28.00	25.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	28.50
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	35.00	37.00	.....	.....	24.50
Bromus inermis	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	27.50	.....	.....	30.00	29.50	.....	.....	23.50
Millets:															
Golden millet	5.75	5.50	5.75	5.50	6.00	8.50	5.25	5.50	5.00	6.00	5.00	5.75	6.50	7.50	5.25
Common millet	5.00	3.50	4.50	5.00	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.25	3.25	3.25	.....	5.00	4.00
Siberian millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	4.00	.....	3.25	3.75	5.50	.....	5.25
Hungarian millet	9.00	7.00	.....	8.50	9.00	.....	8.00	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25
Japanese millet	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	14.00	12.00	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.25
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	3.50	4.00	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	3.85
Sorgos ("cane"):															
Amber sorgo	.....	3.75	4.25	.....	.....	3.75	2.75	3.25	2.75	3.85	2.75	2.85	.....	.....	4.00
Orange sorgo	.....	3.75	4.35	.....	.....	3.75	3.00	.....	3.00	4.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Sumac sorgo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	4.15	3.00	.....	.....	.....	5.50
Grain sorghums:															
Kafir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80	3.00	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Milo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	3.00	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	3.75
Feterita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	4.25
Sudan grass	.....	.....	13.50	12.00	.....	.....	12.25	13.75	13.00	15.00	13.00	13.00	.....	18.00	14.50
Rape	11.00	11.00	11.25	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.75	11.50	12.50	12.00	.....	12.00	10.00	9.00
Vetches:															
Hairy vetch	28.00	28.00	30.00	30.00	32.00	.....	32.50	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	18.50
Common vetch	9.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	.....	10.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	7.50
Peas:															
Canada field peas	6.00	6.00	6.25	5.80	6.25	.....	5.40	5.50	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	5.50
Cowpeas	.....	9.00	9.75	12.00	.....	10.00	10.00	12.50	10.50	10.00	11.50	.....	.....	.....	6.00
Beans:															
Soy beans (southern)	.....	8.00	8.25	10.00	9.50	9.00	9.25	11.00	9.50	9.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	4.50
White field beans	.....	8.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	7.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00
Velvet beans	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00
Cotton seed	.....	.....	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25
Seed potatoes	.....	4.50	5.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.50	7.25	7.00	.....	.....	2.85
Seed grains:															
Seed corn	.....	2.75	3.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	2.50	3.25	3.00	3.35	.....	4.50	2.75
Seed wheat	.....	3.50	.....	3.95	4.00	.....	3.75	3.70	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	4.20	2.85
Seed oats	.....	1.25	1.30	1.25	.....	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.70	.....	1.50	.95
Seed barley	.....	2.00	2.20	2.10	.....	.....	1.85	1.90	2.00	.....	1.90	2.65	.....	2.15	1.50
Seed rye	.....	.....	.....	2.80	.....	.....	2.40	2.00	1.85	.....	.....	2.80	.....	2.25	2.00
Seed buckwheat	.....	1.80	.....	2.00	.....	.....	1.85	2.00	2.25	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	1.85

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry Into the United States Under the Seed Importation Act.

[Reported by the Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.]

Kind of seed.	Month of March—			9 months ending March—		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	4,986,400	33,200	.....	15,930,200	110,200	24,600
Bluegrass:						
Canada	45,600	48,900	167,800	448,800	382,700	840,600
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,700
Brome-grass, awnless	18,300	.....	.....	159,900	.....	.....
Clover:						
Alsike	220,000	1,244,400	1,053,800	5,296,500	6,253,300	3,011,900
Crimson	1,345,200	44,000	124,800	7,197,300	352,100	1,345,300
Red	3,937,300	411,400	14,800	16,306,100	540,600	142,400
White	200	.....	.....	172,500	.....	52,700
Clover mixtures:						
White and alsike	300	13,200	.....	22,000	87,500	30,200
Red and alsike	.....	.....	.....	700	900	.....
Alsike and timothy	400	240,800	4,900	237,100	440,300	21,700
Timothy, alsike and white	900	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....
Fescue, meadow	.....	.....	.....	2,800	.....	.....
Millet:						
Broom corn	.....	.....	484,890	225,400	.....	750,000
Hungarian	6,300	6,800	.....	109,400	124,890	9,000
Mixtures, grass	.....	100	.....	100	200	.....
Orchard grass	209,600	.....	.....	2,547,900	.....	57,600
Rape	479,800	200,000	439,000	5,941,200	636,800	10,814,100
Red top	.....	.....	.....	6,800	4,300	2,200
Rye grass:						
English	102,900	138,800	456,000	1,639,900	775,400	1,328,500
Italian	111,800	23,900	236,600	923,800	151,800	576,200
Timothy	31,000	.....	17,700	35,500	75,000	19,900
Vetch:						
Hairy	311,400	2,800	2,100	766,600	251,800	206,900
Spring	79,300	60,000	55,500	462,300	377,300	55,500

GRAIN, HAY, AND FEED

HAY MARKET UNSETTLED.

Eastern Markets Lower—Central Western Markets Higher—Receipts Generally Light.

The market situation for the week ending March 27 shows but little change over that of the previous week. The poor condition of the country roads in the principal hay-producing sections and the car situation are together causing a light movement of hay to the markets.

Timothy.—The demand for hay in the eastern markets, including Philadelphia and Baltimore, has fallen off. Receipts have increased and prices have declined from $1 to $2 per ton from last week's quotations.

Receipts at Richmond have been light, and it is reported that practically no western hay from Ohio and Michigan is being offered because of the car situation and the bad condition of the country roads.

At Cincinnati, Chicago, Minneapolis, Omaha, and other central western markets receipts have continued light, principally because of weather and road conditions. The supply is not equal to the demand, which is good, both from local dealers and shippers. The reseipts of 154 cars of timothy at Chicago were practically all taken by local dealers. Because of the heavy shipping demand, prices at Cincinnati advanced about $1.50 per ton over the previous week's quotations, or to within $3.25 of the highest recorded prices. An urgent demand from Montana, where dealers are making a special effort to have sufficient hay for their requirements shipped befor April 1 when the special rate expires, caused a strong market at Minneapolis.

At Atlanta and other southeastern markets the demand is less urgent. The supply is nat large, but is said to be equal to the demond. Buyers are buying only for their immediate needs at the present high prices, expecting a decline as the season advances.

Clover and Clover Mixed Hay.—The scarcity of clover continues in all the markets. Prices advanced slightly at Richmond, and about $2 per ton at Chicago, where the price has been unusually low, but they receded from the previous high quotations at Cincinnati and Atlanta.

Alfalfa.—The market conditions of alfalia hay are practically unchanged from those reported last week. There is a fair demand for the better grades, but in some markets there is an oversupply of the lower grades, an embargo having been placed at Memphis by one of the railroads to allow for the clearing up of the congestion. On account of the rather slow demand for alfalfa meal, the mills are not buying large amounts of hay in the markets.

Prairie.—The receipts of prairie in most of the markets have been light and the prices of the better grades have advanced from $1 to $2 per ton over the quotations of the previous week. The demand is only fair, however, and is influenced by the greening up of the pastures in the southern portion of the prairie section, which indicates the end of the heavy feeding season.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT DISTRIBUTING MARKETS MAR. 27.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Buffalo.	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Memphis.	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Minneapolis.	Fort Worth.	San Francisco.
HAY (carload lots).														
Timothy and clover:														
No. 1 Timothy	34.00	41.00	41.00	42.50	44.00	40.00	39.50	37.00	38.50	.....	32.50	28.75	.....	.....
Standard Timothy	.....	40.00	40.00	42.00	43.00	39.00	39.00	35.00	36.50	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 Timothy	33.00	39.50	39.00	41.50	42.50	38.00	38.50	34.00	.....	.....	29.00	27.75	.....	.....
No. 1 Light Clover, mixed	.....	39.50	39.00	42.50	44.50	.....	39.50	35.00	36.00	.....	32.00	27.75	.....	.....
No. 1 Clover, mixed	.....	.....	38.50	41.50	44.50	39.00	39.00	34.00	35.50	.....	30.00	26.50	.....	.....
No. 1 Clover	.....	.....	.....	43.00	45.00	.....	41.00	32.00	37.00	.....	.....	25.75	.....	.....
Alfalfa:														
No. 1 Alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.50	41.00	38.00	37.00	38.00	31.50	34.00	32.50	36.50	36.50
No. 2 Alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	35.00	36.00	32.00	32.00	29.50	25.00	30.50	30.00	.....
Prairie:														
No. 1 Upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	25.50	20.50	21.50	25.50	25.00	.....
No. 1 Midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	19.50	16.00	17.50	.....	.....
No. 1 Wheat and Oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.50
Feed (ton lots or more).														
Wheat bran:														
Spring	58.00	58.00	57.50	58.00	[2] 61.00	.....	55.50	55.00	.....	.....	.....	51.50	.....	.....
Soft winter	59.00	.....	62.00	60.00	60.50	59.00	55.00	.....	.....	.....	53.00	.....	58.00	.....
Hard winter	53.00	59.00	.....	56.00	60.50	.....	55.00	55.00	.....	54.00	52.00	.....	.....	43.00
Wheat middlings:														
Spring	62.00	62.00	62.00	64.00	.....	.....	60.00	59.00	.....	.....	.....	56.00	.....	.....
Soft winter	63.00	65.00	62.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	62.00	.....	.....	.....	[2] 59.00	.....	58.00	.....
Hard winter	62.00	.....	.....	.....	65.00	.....	62.00	60.00	.....	.....	58.00	.....	.....	57.00
Rye middlings	56.00	.....	.....	60.00	.....	.....	62.00	59.00	.....	.....	.....	54.50	.....	.....
High protein meals:														
Linseed	.....	79.00	.....	90.00	.....	.....	75.00	76.00	78.00	90.00	[2] 80.00	76.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	80.00	.....	.....	84.00	.....	.....	.....	81.00	73.00	.....	72.00	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	76.00	79.00	.....	77.00	72.00	.....	73.50	75.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (36 per cent)	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 Alfalfa meal (medium)	48.00	53.00	56.00	56.00	53.00	.....	44.50	46.00	.....	41.00	41.00	.....	.....	45.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	.....	78.00	74.50	82.00	.....	.....	74.00	73.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	69.00	68.00	.....	66.00	72.50	.....	66.00	66.00	.....	64.00	65.00	.....	60.00	.....
Ground barley	70.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74.00	70.00	.....	66.00	.....	.....	65.50	.....
Beet pulp	63.00	.....	.....	68.00	71.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[2] 63.00	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal.

WHOLESALE FEED PRICES AT MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

[Per ton, bagged, carload lots.]

	Mar. 27.	Feb. 28.
Spring wheat bran:		
Minneapolis	$48.50	$42.50
Duluth	48.00	43.00
Hard winter wheat bran:		
Kansas City	48.00	41.00
St. Louis	52.50	44.00
Soft winter wheat bran:		
Cincinnati	53.00	47.00
Baltimore	60.00	54.00
Richmond	55.00	54.00
Spring wheat middlings:		
Minneapolis	52.75	48.00
Duluth	53.00	48.00
Hard winter wheat middlings:		
Kansas City	54.00	47.00
St. Louis	60.00	50.00
Soft winter wheat middlings:		
Cincinnati	60.00	54.00
Baltimore	60.00	54.00
Richmond	60.00	55.00
Cottonseed meal (36 per cent protein):		
Memphis	66.00	65.00
Atlanta	66.00	66.50
Linseed meal:		
Amsterdam, N. Y. (31 per cent protein)	.....	73.00
Minneapolis (33 per cent protein)	70.00	78.00
Milwaukee (31 per cent protein)	72.00	76.00
Alfalfa meal:		
Memphis	43.00	44.00
Kansas City	38.50	38.00
St. Louis	39.00	41.00
Gluten feed:		
Chicago	69.00	69.00
Buffalo	72.25	74.00
Hominy feed:		
New York	67.50	65.00
Milwaukee	65.00	60.00

FEED MARKET ACTIVE.

Wheat Mill Feeds Continue to Advance—High Protein Feeds Practically Unchanged.

The scarcity of cars continues to be an important factor in the mill-feed market. The milder weather which prevailed throughout the country during the week ending March 27 has affected the demand for many of the commodities.

Wheat Mill Feeds.—The extreme dullness in the flour market which has greatly curtailed the production of flour and feed by the mills in the wheat-producing sections, and the inability of the southern mills to obtain sufficient wheat for their requirements, have greatly reduced the supply of bran and middlings so that at present it appears to be far below the demand at practically all of the principal markets. It is stated that the scarcity of wheat mill feeds in the eastern markets is caused by the car situation, which has prevented the shipment of orders placed some time ago. The price level of both bran and middlings ranges from $7.50 to $10 per ton higher than the quotations at the corresponding time last year.

Minneapolis mills have no feed to offer at present because all of their limited output is required to fill previous sales. The demand is generally not so urgent as last week on account of the nearness of the end of the feeding season, and dealers are buying only for their immediate needs.

Peanut Meal.—Only very light stocks are reported at Atlanta and at some of the Virginia mills. The demand is also light because of the relatively high prices.

Cottonseed Meal.—The demand for cottonseed meal has shown but little improvement during the week although prices at some of the markets have advanced slightly because of the advance in other feeds. It is stated that on account of the small quantity exported and also the conservative feeding caused by the high prices that the stocks at mills and in jobbers' hands are relatively heavy but not burdensome. Mills report the northern demand dull but a very good demand from the Southeast and from the fertilizer manufacturers. Prices at northern and eastern markets are practically unchanged with only a fair demand.

Linseed Meal.—The market situation on linseed meal continues weak. There is only a limited demand reported from the various markets. Quotations from the mills and

from the principal markets range from unchanged to $3 lower.

Hominy Feed.—The price of hominy feed has advanced about $1 per ton in the eastern markets but has declined about that amount at Chicago and other western markets. There is generally a good demand and prices are influenced principally by the car supply and the price of corn. It is stated that the elimination of the demand for brewers' grits and meals and other corn products has greatly curtailed the output of hominy feed and has been one of the causes of the higher price level for this feed.

Gluten Feed.—The demand for gluten feed is becoming less urgent but is still heavy. Those mills which have been able to obtain sufficient corn are said now to be in a position to make reasonably prompt shipments. Some mills report that they are unable to obtain a sufficient amount of either corn or fuel to keep them in operation. Prices remain practically unchanged from the quotations of the previous week.

Alfalfa Meal.—The demand for alfalfa meal is reported quiet at Memphis, Omaha and other western markets. The small supply of molasses has greatly curtailed the manufacture of mixed feeds and caused a light demand for meal from the mixed feed manufacturers. Kansas mills report several offers for meal for export during the week, which is rather unusual, and is said to indicate a considerable movement of meal to Cuba to be mixed there.

An excellent demand for meal has developed at Chicago during the week and prices are quoted about $2 above those of last week. This unusual demand has been caused, it is stated, by the sale of 50 cars of molasses at this market during the week. This molasses is coming from the Phillipines and its arrival is expected within the next 10 days. The amount is sufficient for the railroads to make up a special train from the Pacific Coast which will insure prompt delivery. This is said to be the first time that supplies of this product have ever reached Chicago from this source.

Colorado mills have sold practically their entire output but meal is still being offered by Kansas and Nebraska mills.

GRAIN MARKET.

In wheat and flour during the last week there was little that was new, or even important. There was a small demand for wheat from England and France, but no important sales were reported, the necessities of Great Britain, however, were reflected in a cable from London, saying that 300,000 tons of wheat (over 11,000,000 bushels) will be brought to Britain in liners from Australia. Under ordinary conditions, tramp steamers and sailing vessels would carry the grain. Apparently, the exchange rate is still too heavily against England to permit of buying large quantities of our wheat. Furthermore, it is to be expected that Australia will be given some preference. Galveston reported, last week, that a cargo of 150,000 bushels of Argentine wheat was expected there soon. Yet this may be taken by exporters, and not really enter the United States.

In the Minneapolis market, the top grades of wheat were strong at very large premiums over the Government minimum price, because of bidding by the mills. The mills were not eager buyers of the lower grades, however. Hard winter wheat in the Kansas City market reflected the poor crop reports from Kansas and Oklahoma, and still higher prices are expected by some millers and grain men.

There was little change in the flour demand, though some spring wheat mills reported slight improvement. Shipping directions on old orders were very difficult to get.

The corn market had its ups and downs every day of the week, and at the close on Saturday the May future and No. 3 yellow were a little lower than on Monday, but cash corn gained on the future. Opinion was divided. The chief argument of the bulls was that there is no pressure of cash grain, nor likely to be in the near future, and elevator stocks at Chicago will not, therefore, increase. The industries were the best buyers of yellow and mixed corn. Early in the week shippers canceled (or bought back) orders amounting to 250,000 bushels of corn to go east, as cars could not be secured. The car situation is, largely, the corn market situation. A break in hogs and hog products on Thursday was taken as a bearish factor, but was forgotten the next day.

High point for the May future was recorded on Monday, March 22, when it touched $1.59¾. The previous high point this season was $1.59¼, on March 18.

Oats had their good and bad days, sometimes being influenced by corn, and again going it alone. Recently, attention was called, in this department, to "spreading" transactions between Chicago and Winnipeg, in which May oats were sold in Chicago. On Friday the failure of a grain house in Winnipeg caused some large spreading accounts to be closed, resulting in "buying back" a large amount of short oats in Chicago. This narrowed the spread between the two markets 4 cents. Southern markets had a better demand for cash oats than Chicago, and $1.02 was paid at Memphis on Wednesday.

Rye was in strong export demand at the seaboard, and the highest premiums over May on the crop were paid. Also, Minneapolis reported a strong milling demand.

ORIENTAL RICE SITUATION.

[From American Consul General at Hongkong.]

In spite of the fact that the embargo on the export of rice from Saigon has been lifted as from the 20th of December there is considerable uncertainty about the general rice situation in the Far East. The anticipated total embargo of the Siam Government upon the export of rice from that country has been realized, and it is improbable that the general markets of the world will secure any relief from that source, while Government control in Burma for the sake of India apparently means the same result in that direction.

The Government of Indo-China has attached certain conditions to the permit to export rice from that country, among them being that when rice is purchased by foreigners it shall be paid for by at least one-fifth its value in specie, gold or silver, of American origin. What this means may be apprepciated by the fact that the enforcement of such condition during the course of the year would mean the import into Saigon alone of gold and silver to an amount approximating the total amount of silver now in the banks of Hongkong and Shanghai.

The total exports of rice from Saigon in 1917 were placed at 1,220,782 tons, and in 1918 the exports totaled 1,410,358 tons. With the extraordinarily good crop of the present year it seems probable that the exports will reach at least the same volume as that of 1918. At the low price of $8 per picul, or substantially $130 per ton, this rice would aggregate $183,000,000 in value, and even the one-fifth of the value required in specie would mean the import into Saigon of over $36,000,000 in gold and silver.

The amount of specie above indicated as thus necessary to finance the export of rice from Saigon under the proposed restrictions is substantially the value of the silver at present allocated by the Treasury of the United States for financing the trade of the Far East with the United States through Hongkong and Shanghai banks.

It is evident that the range of prices will continue high. The heavy buying of the Government of the Straits Settlements and the Government of Java have set a high standard in that line for some time to come. Demand from the United States and Japan so far has been only fair in strength and has been checked by high exchange and high prices.

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending Mar. 27.

[Bushels, 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Total for week.
WHEAT.							
Amber Durum:							
No. 2	....	175	....	13	....	....	188
No. 3	....	....	....	20	....	....	20
Total Durum	....	175	....	33	....	....	208
Hard Winter:							
No. 1	....	92	....	....	....	....	92
No. 2	....	....	....	72	....	....	72
No. 3	....	....	....	....	329	8	337
All others	....	....	....	....	....	41	41
Total Hard Red Winter	....	92	....	72	329	49	542
Red Winter:							
No. 2	....	51	130	129	....	....	310
No. 3	....	....	....	....	17	....	17
All others	....	....	....	....	....	16	16
Total Soft Red Winter	....	51	130	129	17	16	343
Mixed:							
No. 2	....	....	168	90	....	....	258
No. 3	....	....	....	71	....	....	71
Total Mixed	....	....	168	161	....	....	329
Total, week ending Mar. 27, 1920	....	318	298	395	346	65	1,422
Total, week ending Mar. 20, 1920	....	24	....	8	165	217	414
BARLEY.							
Total, ungraded, week ending Mar. 27, 1920	....	28	....	....	....	....	28
Total, week ending Mar. 20, 1920	....	119	....	....	....	....	119
OATS.							
Total, No. 3 White, week ending Mar. 27, 1920	20	200	....	....	....	....	220
Total, week ending Mar. 20, 1920	....	185	....	298	....	....	483
CORN.							
Total, No. 3 Mixed, week ending Mar. 27, 1920	....	....	25	51	....	....	76
Total, week ending Mar. 20, 1920	....	....	34	26	....	....	60
RYE.							
No. 2 Western	....	....	75	638	....	....	713
No. 2	25	....	....	....	....	....	25
Ungraded	....	160	....	....	....	....	160
Total, week ending Mar. 27, 1920	25	160	75	638	....	....	898
Total, week ending Mar. 20, 1920	....	356	....	453	....	....	809

FOREIGN MARKETS

TASMANIA TO ENTER MEAT-EXPORT TRADE.

Tasmania is about to enter the frozen-meat export trade, according to the London Times Trade Supplement. An enterprising Hobart firm has gone into the business side of the proposition, and has satisfied itself that a trade can be developed that will have farreaching effects upon the progress of Tasmania. Buying for export is to begin soon, and a plant for the treatment of by-products is to be installed. By-products, which in modern establishments provide a big share of the profits are at present practically going to waste, as the Hobart Corporation, which owns the abattoirs, has not yet provided modern methods for disposing of the offal. The Tasmanian government will, of course, have to make arrangements with the Commonwealth Government for the disposal of the meat to the Imperial Government, as the latter has first claim on the meat available for export. Prior to the war Tasmania used to import both cattle and sheep to supplement the supplies for winter requirements, but during the war it exported these animals to the mainland of Australia. Strange to say, the importation of sheep has just been recommended.

Basing the estimate on present flocks, it is thought that Tasmania should be able to export about 100,000 carcasses of lamb and mutton per annum. Beef and pork will also be exported. There are at present facilities at the Hobart Corporation abattoirs for the slaughter of 800 sheep and 200 head of cattle daily. The meat will be conveyed from the abattoirs by rail to the chilling rooms at Hobart, a distance of about 3 miles. The freezing works are situated within a stone's throw of a pier that could accommodate the world's biggest liner loaded to her maximum draft, so that, taken as a whole, the facilities for beginning the trade are most promising. No expenditure will be required for killing works or the erection of freezers, and if for any reason the trade should not develop there will be no loss of capital.

There are now 1,811,000 sheep in Tasmania, the greatest number since 1912, when the number was 1,852,669. Up to the present farmers have had their flocks and herds limited by the local butchering requirements and the stud stock market. The provision of export facilities should revolutionize the industry and stimulate trade in other directions.

FOREIGN TRADE ITEMS.

Meats.—Orders for canned meat in Uruguay have practically ceased since the signing of the armistice according to a report of the American Consul at Montevideo, under date of January 31. As a consequence many plants with ample facilities for producing these products have discontinued their activities along these lines and some of them are even dismounting their machinery. The bulk of exports in meat at the present time, as well as for the period since the time of the signing of the armistice, have been chilled beef, mutton, and pork.

Prices for extra-quality steers, live weight, during December, ranged from 19 to 20 centesimos per kilo (8.9 to 9.4 cents per lb.); for various grades of steers, prices ranged from 12 to 16 centesimos per kilo (5.4 to 8.5 cents per lb.).

Wool.—All restrictions have been removed on the exportation of wool from the United Kingdom to all destinations with which trading is allowed, reports the American consul general at London.

Australian Wool.—According to the American Consul General at Melbourne, several conferences were held during January to consider the continuance of Government control of the sale of wool, which has been operative since the beginning of the war. Many of the growers are dissatisfied, as they estimate that many millions of pounds were lost to them last year through the taking over of the wool by the Government at the flat rate of 1s. 3d. (31 cents) per pound, and the subsequent sale in the markets of the world at very much higher rates. A scheme has been propounded to hand over the future control of the wool industry in Australia to a body of growers and brokers; but this scheme is also causing dissatisfaction, and nothing has yet been definitely arranged.

Japan Buying Australian Wheat.—An offer of 8s. 10½d. ($2.35) per bushel for 250,000 bushels of third quality Australian wheat has been made to the Victorian Wheat Commission by Japan; but owing to the shortage likely to be experienced, it is understood that the sale of only one-third of the required amount will be agreed to. The previous large sales of wheat made to Norway and Sweden were at the approximate rate of from $1.21 to $1.58 per bushel, reports the American Consul General at Melbourne. The future with regard to the wheat question is also uncertain regarding whether the preware conditions of free competition be resorted to or whether it will continue to be in the hands of the Government Wheat Pool, which fixes the price, guarantees a certain price to the farmer, and controls this commodity generally. The wheat crops will probably be light because of the drouth, and economists are urging that larger stocks of wheat should be kept in this country as a protection against the shortage likely to be experienced.

Tobacco.—Switzerland has increased the import duty on tobacco as follows: Unmanufactured leaf tobacco, $6.58 per 100 pounds. In 1915 exports of leaf tobacco, stems, and trimmings to Switzerland amounted to 267,470 pounds; by 1918 our exports amounted to 3,484,999 pounds, an increase of more than 1,200 per cent. (Reference, Switzerland, 4346.)

Fruits.—It is the opinion of the British Food Controller that there will be no increase in the maximum wholesale prices during the present season, but a reduction in price is practically impossible.

British Prices on Fruits and Peanuts.—The following prices were cabled by the Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London on March 26. The prices have been converted at $3.95 to the pound sterling, the exchange rate on that date. London—Apples, Yellow Newtowns from Oregon, 21 to 24s. ($4.15 to $4.74); from California, 19 to 21s. ($3.75 to $4.15); Virginia peanuts, 70 to 80s. per 112 pounds (12½–14 cents per pound). Liverpool—Apples, Yellow Newtowns from California, 15 to 21s. ($2.96 to $4.15); from Oregon, 19 to 23s. ($3.75 to $4.54); from Washington, 17 to 21s. ($3.36 to $4.15). Stock scarce. Condition fair.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CABLE RATES.[1]

Week Ending Mar. 27.

Countries.	Coin.	Par value.	High.	Low.
Argentina	Peso	$1.0365	$1.023	$1.019
Belgium	Franc	.1930	.07246	.06968
Brazil	Milreis	[2] 5462	[3] .27	[3] .2666
China:				
Hongkong	Dollar	[4] .8642	.99	.965
Shanghai	Tael	[4] 1.1020	1.49	1.44
Czecho-Slovakia	Krone	.2026	.0135	.0131
Denmark	do	.2680	.195	.1775
England	Pound	4.8665	3.95	3.7775
France	Franc	.1930	.07246	.06993
Germany	Mark	.2382	.0138	.0125
Greece	Drachma	.193	.111	.1075
Italy	Lira	.1930	.05181	.04889
Japan	Yen	.4985	.4725	.4525
Jugo-Slavia	Krone	.2026	.0075	.0074
Mexico	Peso	.4985	.5225	.5078
Netherlands	Guilder	.4020	.37125	.365
Norway	Krone	.2680	.1905	.1815
Poland	Mark	.2382	.097	.0068
Roumania	Leu	.1930	.0175	.017
Serbia	Dinar	.193	.033	.03
Spain	Peso	.1930	.1775	.175
Sweden	Krona	.2680	.215	.2075
Switzerland	Franc	.1930	.17301	.17094

[1] These rates are approximate only, as they represent the value of foreign moneys at New York about noon. The values fluctuate with the demand, which may change within the hour.
[2] Gold. [3] Government paper. [4] Approximate.

Import Duties Removed by Colombia.—Import duties on the following foodstuffs have been removed by the Colombian Government in order to reduce the present high prices: Rice, sugar, sweet potatoes or yams, potatoes and other similar foods, beans chick-peas, greens, garden beans, string beans, lard, eggs, crackers, flour of oats, rye, and corn.

Exports from the United States of some of these commodities have been as follow for fiscal years ending June 30:

Commodity.	1915	1916	1917	1918
Rice.....lbs..	2,584,076	8,934,829	3,383,644	408,890
Corn.....bu..	6,411	1,200	3,862	68
Potatoes.bu..	24,651	28,080	11,524	2,733
Beans....bu..	3,720	5,619	1,119	95
Lard.....lbs..	1,923,517	2,146,024	596,477	163,572

STOCKS OF FOODSTUFFS IN CANADA, MAR. 1.

[Canadian official statistics.]

Commodity.	Quantity.	Change from—	
		Feb. 1, 1920.	Feb. 1, 1919.
Butter:			
Creamery, pounds	7,816,481	*Per cent.* −30	*Per cent.* + 35
Dairy..pounds..	344,692	.....	.....
Cheese.....do....	11,625,221	−38	+382
Oleomargarine, pounds	753,850	+15	+ 42
Eggs:			
Cold storage, dozen	217,986	−74	+ 33
Other than storage....dozen..	159,763	.....	.....
Frozen...pounds..	264,215	−12	− 54
Pork:			
Frozen....do....	7,660,014	+54	+ 15
Unfrozen.do....	2,448,905	− 9	− 15
Dry salted, pounds	1,774,774	− 5	− 59
Sweet pickled, pounds	12,223,458	+71	− 27
In cure.pounds..	10,887,341	−12	− 54
Beef:			
Frozen.....do...	27,941,230	−19	− 33
Unfrozen..do...	1,284,820	−44	− 61
Cured .....do...	2,043,400	+ 8	+283
In cure....do...	293,450	+43	− 14

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, conversions of foreign prices into United States money have been made at the par value of the foreign moneys.

EXPORTS OF CEREALS AND BUTTER BY ARGENTINA FOR 1919.

[Review of River Plate, Jan. 9, 1920.]

Destinations.	Wheat.	Wheat products.	Corn.	Linseed.	Oats.	Barley.	Flour.	Butter.
	Tons.[1]	*Tons.*[1]	*Tons.*[1]	*Tons.*[1]	*Tons.*[1]	*Tons.*[1]	*Tons.*[1]	*Cases..*[2]
United Kingdom	323,063	35,034	526,150	135,278	91,698	9,176	4,651	421,301
United States	2,520	1,015	265,642	373,039	.....	.....	.....	50
France	217,928	.....	204,302	30,148	46,493	2,019	675	106,762
Italy	137,802	.....	39,357	.....	8,831	2,484	6	23,497
Netherlands	372,779	32	161,329	74,894	7,992	100	13,405	3,001
Sweden, Norway	147,972	.....	167,920	27,078	20,631	28	40,825	15,742
Denmark	37,145	460	147,139	22,879	.....	.....	4,008	299
Spain	247,729	.....	83,838	1,616	1	1,324	3,100	5,638
Brazil	290,924	51	2,829	704	132	1,884	151,239	1
Orders	1,053,909	.....	489,993	118,341	124,716	12,496	34,814	2,300
Other countries	426,488	1,015	286,222	56,295	27,853	3,637	23,546	31,404
Total for 1919	3,258,259	37,607	2,374,721	840,272	331,350	33,148	276,269	609,998
Total for 1918	2,929,419	663	647,657	391,053	538,536	5,823	130,860	595,764
Total for 1917	897,622	[3]	896,115	140,168	270,761	11,450	95,232	383,144
Total for 1916	2,273,205	[3]	2,864,209	638,654	784,734	53,032	123,799	216,780
Total for 1915	2,448,724	[3]	4,349,951	1,001,542	591,212	75,946	107,525	189,206

[1] 1 ton=2,204.6 pounds. [2] 55.1 pounds. [3] Not available.

MORE DANISH FOODSTUFFS COMING.

The S. S. *Oscar II* sailed for New York on March 18 with the following quantities of foodstuffs, which should reach here during the first week of April.

Butter	pounds..	1,536,640
Cheese	do....	17,510
Potatoes	bushels..	12,320
Cabbage	pounds..	50,425
Sauerkraut	do....	455,180

Other vessels are bringing 33,530 pounds of butter, according to the American Consul General at Copenhagen.

SUGAR SHORTAGE IN AUSTRALIA AFFECTS JAM INDUSTRY.

With heavy fruit crops in the irrigated sections of Australia and a shortage of sugar, the extensive jam industry, as well as the fruit producers, may be seriously affected, reports the American Consul General at Melbourne. This situation has led to the formation by jam manufacturers of a large sugar-beet producing company with a capital of $2,433,250. These jam manufacturers have factories in all the principal cities of Australia and have extended these operations to California. Australia consumes yearly about 280,000 tons of sugar, the sale of which is controlled by the Government.

SEED MARKET.

(Continued from page 219.)

were no important increases in prices of any of the seeds over those prevailing a month ago. Although the market on red and alsike clover seed at the end of March could not be considered lower than at the close of February, prices in a number of cities, nevertheless, were indicated as being lower. In practically all of the important cities, declines of 50 cents to $2.50 or more per 100 pounds were recorded for sweet clover, alfalfa, redtop, and orchard grass. Somewhat smaller, but more universal, declines were noted in timothy seed prices, the average drop being about $1 per 100 pounds. Very little change in prices was noted for Kentucky bluegrass, meadow fescue, Bromus inermis, millets, sorgos, grain sorghums, rape, vetches, and seed grains. The market for Canada field peas, cowpeas, soy beans, and white field beans seemed to be weaker, although little change in prices was noted.

The quantity of alfalfa seed permitted entry during the month (which includes the shipment of approximately 3,000,000 pounds that arrived on February 29 at Portland) and of red clover seed was unusually large. The export demand for seeds has not been considered good, but during the month of February, according to figures made available recently, there was exported 1,687,458 pounds of timothy seed, mostly to Canada, and 1,138,994 pounds of clover (all kinds).

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, shows the following cold storage holdings of fish for March 15, 1920. The quantities shown include an estimate of the holdings of storages not reported.

The holdings of frozen fish amounted to 29,379,676 pounds compared with 50,036,475 pounds on March 15, 1919, a decrease of 20,656,799 pounds, or 41.3 per cent.

The holdings of cured herring amounted to 14,381,280 pounds compared with 18,248,508 pounds on March 15, 1919, a decrease of 3,867,228 pounds, or 21.2 per cent.

The holdings of mild cured salmon amounted to 6,443,662 pounds compared with 4,163,502 pounds on March 15, 1919, an increase of 2,280,160 pounds, or 54.8 per cent.

EXPORTS OF CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK.

January and February, 1920.

Exported to—	Condensed milk.		Evaporated milk.	
	January.	February.	January.	February.
EUROPE.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Austria	102,729	.....	.....	100
Belgium	7,512,650	1,221,201	2,618,508	1,885,180
France	9,351,305	4,773,024	3,966,997	6,752,818
Germany	1,988,282	1,403,505	189,801	254,685
Gibraltar	237,450	169,750	21,500	.....
Greece	442,041	274,983	2,880	1,280
Italy	.....	24,000	.....	.....
Netherlands	1,977,481	122,451	476,858	509,568
Spain	12,600	54,600	.....	.....
Sweden	84,000	.....	48,000	28,800
Switzerland	613,012	738,222	.....	.....
Turkey	.....	126,176	151,000	205,392
United Kingdom	6,410,884	5,528,669	1,784,874	5,416,385
N. AMERICA.				
Bermuda	10,140	13,824	5,300	610
Canada	49,257	566	96,027	40,460
Panama	136,993	262,872	271,807	351,249
Mexico	139,361	366,171	64,540	211,259
Cuba	1,695,087	4,393,479	252,600	405,862
S. AMERICA.				
Brazil	148,172	273,460	.....	3,556
Peru	172,066	.....	225,490	155,800
ASIA.				
China	452,068	226,648	36,986	7,152
Japan	15,080	94,780	28,530	1,820
Hongkong	115,780	113,194	21,596	17,190
British India	310,250	186,475	55,276	3,015,516
Philippine Is.	652,978	643,505	324,060	473,652
All others	1,444,355	1,132,071	206,047	1,116,700
Total	34,074,021	22,143,626	10,848,677	20,855,034

TOTAL, CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED.

Jan., 1920	44,922,698	Feb., 1920	42,998,660
Jan., 1919	40,789,433	Feb., 1919	49,399,547

CORRECTION.—In the issue of The Market Reporter for March 27, page 196, and in the mimeograph reports of the bureau, dated February 26 and March 22, giving exports of dairy products and oleomargarine for January and February, the figures given for "Condensed and evaporated milk" represent condensed milk only. The above table gives the corrected figures for each item for January and February.

RAW STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS, FEBRUARY 22.

[Number of pieces in stock and in transit.]

	Feb. 28, 1920.	Jan. 31, 1920.	Feb. 28, 1919.	Increase or decrease compared with—	
				Jan. 31, 1920.	Feb. 28, 1919.
				Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Concerns reporting..... number..	1,117	1,326	1,310	.....	.....
Cattle hides..... pieces..	6,526,977	6,773,360	5,791,095	−3.6	12.7
Calf and kip skins:					
Calves..... do....	1,825,445	1,920,184	1,266,021	−4.9	44.2
Kips..... do....	1,136,879	1,036,372	429,704	9.7	164.6
Horse hides..... do....	253,515	313,436	93,783	−19.1	170.3
Horse fronts (whole)..... do....	97,071	111,416	65,986	−12.9	47.1
Horse butts (pairs)..... do....	336,251	337,426	173,145	−0.3	94.2
Horse shanks..... do....	39,189	53,811	126,698	−27.2	−69.1
Mule hides..... do....	430	341	.....	26.1	.....
Colt, ass, donkey, and pony..... do....	9,199	8,901	12,357	3.3	−25.6
Kangaroo and wallaby..... do....	784,989	788,479	470,264	−0.4	66.9
Deer and elk..... do....	181,396	237,670	212,879	−23.7	−14.8
Goat..... do....	16,467,301	13,474,529	5,683,585	22.2	189.7
Kid..... do....	661,981	927,436	227,513	−28.6	191.0
Cabretta..... do....	2,167,547	1,893,614	843,344	14.5	157.0
Sheep and lamb..... do....	9,340,074	8,902,067	9,033,943	4.9	3.4
Buffalo..... do....	508,834	488,224	65,371	4.2	678.4
Pig and hog skins..... do....	66,068	79,836	161,146	−17.2	−59.0
Pig and hog strips..... pounds..	1,728,699	1,608,565	1,553,857	7.5	11.3
Alligator skins..... pieces..	12,807	16,308	.....	−21.5	.....
Other hides and skins..... do....	55,567	36,918	.....	50.5	.....

This table is compiled from reports received from 1,024 packers, dealers, importers, and tanners. Many of these firms also rendered reports for their subsidiary and branch establishments, which makes the total number of reports considerably larger than 1,024. Schedules were sent to 1,355 concerns; of these 93 replied, advising that they had no stock on hand, and 331 did not return their schedules in time for inclusion in this table. Of the concerns that failed to report promptly for January, 208 reports were received too late to be included in the regular January report. These aggregated 223,810 cattle hides, 349,466 calf skins, 71,036 kip skins, 138,424 sheep and lamb skins, 632,344 goat, kid, and cabretta skins, 57,180 horse, colt, and donkey hides, 193 deer skins, 4, 431 pig skins, and 22,294 pounds of pig skin strips.

COTTON

PRICES AND MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON.

New High Records Made by Both Spots and Futures.

Prices for spot cotton during the week ending March 27 reached the highest level since the Bureau of Markets records were begun in 1915, the average price of 41.13 cents per pound having been recorded on March 22, as aginst 41.09 cents per pound on March 18, which was the highest average previously attained. The closing average price for Middling as determined by the quotations supplied by the 10 designated markets was 40.93 cents per pound on March 27, which compared with 41.02 for the previous week and 26.02 for the corresponding day last year. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange touched 43.18 cents on March 23, but closed at 38.75 cents at noon on March 25 when trading in them came to an end. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed on Saturday at 38.47 cents compared with 37.87 cents the previous week and 24.77 cents for the corresponding day in 1919; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange they closed at 38.02 cents compared with 37.52 cents the previous week and 23.50 cents for the corresponding day in 1919. May future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange closed at 25.21 pence on March 26 as against 14.02 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

The spot demand during the week is said to have been less active and the quiet tone prevailing for some time in the dry goods market has continued.

The sales reported by the 10 designated spot markets for the week ending March 27 amounted to 46,930 bales against 62,065 bales the previous week and 33,092 bales for the corresponding week in 1919.

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Mar. 26.

(Information from commercial sources.)

	1919–20	1918–19
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	5,824,227	4,067,664
Port stocks	1,259,250	1,327,944
Interior receipts	5,989,239	5,115,903
Interior stocks	1,214,228	1,521,143
Into sight	9,779,238	8,675,566
Northern spinners' takings	2,210,724	1,506,234
Southern consumption	2,385,000	2,455,000
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,573,271	3,820,948

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending March 26 were 185,024 bales against 119,498 bales for the previous week and 85,983 bales for the corresponding week last year; and that the total exports from August 1, 1919, to March 26, 1920, amounted to 5,041,000 bales against 3,370,000 bales in 1918–19 and 3,342,000 bales in 1917–18.

Exports of cotton from Aug. 1 to May 26.

To—	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	2,624,000	1,552,000	1,910,000
France	488,000	570,000	453,000
Other countries	1,929,000	1,248,000	979,000

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Price of Middling spot cotton for March 27 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending March 27 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	New Orleans.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	Average.
White Standards:	On.[1]	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	300	350	350	275	375	350	225	300	450	450	343
Strict Good Middling	250	250	250	225	350	275	175	250	350	350	273
Good Middling	200	200	200	175	300	200	125	200	250	250	210
Strict Middling	100	100	100	100	125	100	100	100	150	150	113
Middling	**39.50**	**40.00**	**40.75**	**39.63**	**40.25**	**40.50**	**41.25**	**42.70**	**42.00**	**42.75**	**40.93**
	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	250	300	250	250	325	250	300	250	250	250	268
Low Middling	600	700	550	600	825	650	700	800	800	925	715
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	800	900	800	850	1,125	950	900	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,003
Good Ordinary[2]	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,100	1,350	1,350	1,100	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,270
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	200	250	200	[3] 25	250	200	200	250	200	183
Strict Middling	200	400	350	300	150	400	350	300	350	300	310
Middling[2]	400	600	500	450	350	450	500	500	500	450	470
Strict Low Middling[2]	600	900	700	650	675	600	650	700	750	700	693
Low Middling[2]	800	1,100	1,000	950	1,175	900	850	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,008
Yellow Stained											
Good Middling	400	450	500	400	350	550	500	450	450	450	450
Strict Middling[2]	600	650	650	600	575	650	650	600	550	550	608
Middling[2]	800	700	800	800	700	700	750	700	700	700	735
Blue Stained											
Good Middling[2]	500	800	650	500	450	550	600	700	450	550	575
Strict Middling[2]	600	900	750	650	625	650	750	800	550	650	693
Middling[2]	800	1,000	900	800	750	900	850	900	700	750	835
Sales for week, bales	3,610	4,983	1,158	840	11,355	7,950	3,526	4,531	2,551	6,426	[4] 46,930

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or one-hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be substracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the 10 markets.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on March 26, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	.....	11
Strict Good Middling	4	243
Good Middling	46	1,472
Strict Middling	146	3,287
Middling	477	4,420
Strict Low Middling	1,121	3,268
Low Middling	411	2,733
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	13	256
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	43	226
Good Middling Yellow Stained	1	5
Total	2,262	15,921

Stocks of American Cotton.

	1919–20	1918–19	1917–18	1916–17
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Liverpool	879,000	303,000	284,000	660,000
Manchester	153,000	48,000	30,000	49,000
Continent	523,000	347,000	122,000	434,000

Long Staple Cotton.

A good demand is reported for extra staple cotton at New Orleans and a fairly active demand at Memphis, but with small sales in the latter market. Low grades are not moving as freely as they did last week. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

New Orleans:

Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	$0.48
Strict Good Ordinary to Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	.40
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	.45
Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	.53
Strict Middling to Good Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	.56

Memphis:

Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches full	.76
Strict Good Ordinary to Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches full	.48
Good Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	1.00
Strict Low Middling, gray, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches full	.65
Strict Good Ordinary, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches	.45
Low Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches	.72

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are given below. The figures are based on sales during the week ending March 27, and are for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 40.25 cents per pound at New Orleans and 40.50 cents per pound at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans (points on Middling).	Memphis (points on Middling).
$1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	625	575
$1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	2,425	2,550
$1\frac{3}{16}$ inches	3,550	3,900
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inches	4,200	4,600
$1\frac{5}{16}$ inches	.....	5,000
$1\frac{3}{8}$ inches	.....	5,850

Latest telegraphic advices indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton of No. 2 to No. 3 grade is quoted at $1.10 per pound at Boston.

Latest quotations received for Egyptian cotton for Fully Good Sakellaridis were $1.69\frac{1}{4}$ for prompt delivery and $1.41\frac{1}{2}$ for November-December delivery; and for Good Fair $1.58 for prompt delivery and $1.23 for November-December delivery on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York.

Stocks of Egyptain Cotton in Alexandria on Mar. 26.

	Bales.		Bales.
1919–20	139,000	1917–18	330,000
1918–19	405,000	1916–17	150,000

Oils and Oilseeds.—The Greek Government recently reported a tax on the importation of oleo oil of one drachma per oke ($4.04[1] per 100 pounds).

[1] Conversion made at rate of exchange prevailing on March 6, when 1 drachma was equal to 11.4 cents.

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